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No. 22,336. 號陸百叁仟貳萬第 日叁廿月正年午庚 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1930. 伍拜禮 日壹廿月式年卅百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after DECEMBER 6th, 1929, until Further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	8.40	8.55	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45
Yauwatt Dep.	8.49	—	—	—	9.25	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30
Shatin Dep.	7.01	—	—	—	9.33	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
Taipei Dep.	7.15	—	—	—	9.53	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33	10.33
Market Dep.	7.20	—	—	—	9.58	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37
Fauling Dep.	7.30	—	—	—	10.10	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47	10.47
Shuang Dep.	7.35	—	—	—	10.15	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52	10.52
Shun-chun Dep.	7.41	8.45	9.13	9.51	10.21	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58	10.58
Canton Arr.	12.05	—	—	—	5.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.
Canton Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shum-chun Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shuang Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fauling Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yauwatt Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kowloon Arr.	8.17	9.03	11.32	11.45	12.07	12.43	1.30	1.43	2.30	3.17	4.04	4.51	5.38	6.25	7.12	7.59	8.46	9.33	10.20	11.07	11.54	12.41	13.28	14.15

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- 4.—Steak and Kidney Pie
- 5.—Roast Leg of Pork,
Apple Sauce
- 6.—Curried Veal
- 7.—Roast Potatoes
- 8.—Boiled Potatoes
- 9.—Cabbage
- 10.—Hot Cakes and
Golden Syrup
- 11.—Fruit 12.—Tea 13.—Coffee

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WHAT IS "REASONABLE" INTEREST?

THE RISKS OF INVESTORS.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS.

Upon a period of feverish company formations there has lately followed in England a reactionary period in which the risks of enterprise loom larger than the allurements. We see this particularly in the figures for public capital issues, which diminished, for the third quarter of the year, from £17,400,000 in 1927 and £15,300,000 in 1928 to £6,200,000 in 1929.

At the same time, during the boom in cinema, gramophone, and other new formations a year ago, a great many people, including many women, began to take an interest in the investment of their money in industrial and trading enterprises. Also, people who had previously taken the advice of a banker or a stockbroker as final began to find relish in the exercise of thinking and deciding for themselves. They were helped in this by the rise of a class of writers in daily and weekly papers ready to give them advice on the use of their money. This advice being often quite irresponsible, the newly fledged investors often came tumbling to the earth in their first flight, and some of them have piously resolved to keep to the nest for evermore. It is certainly far better for those who will not distinguish between honest advice and the charlatan's tip to give up all ideas of framing an investment policy for themselves. But those who are ready to take the trouble to make this distinction will not be shy for ever because they have been bitten once.

The Element of Risk.

There are some conclusions in a study by Professor D. H. Macgregor in the current number of the *Economic Journal* which ought to be well-known to every investor. The article deals with the risk factor in joint-stock business, and was inspired by a desire to explore the facts for confirmation of a common saying that "out of every hundred businesses that are started, twenty disappear at once, fifty to sixty vegetate, and only ten to fifteen are successful." Professor Macgregor has tested this saying by the measure of all available statistics re-

garding the fate of British companies since the year 1880, which was the first for which adequate information exists about that large proportion of all companies which never begin operations. (Before that date these companies often remained on the register because it was worth nobody's while to have them removed.)

Company Failures—Their Frequency and Cause.

The common saying is shown to be pretty true. There were 1,162 companies registered in 1880. Of these 296 never really began operations. Next came 84 companies which were wound up under an order of the Court, having on an average failed to carry on business for four complete years. A group of 177 companies was wound up, on an average after seven years and nine months, because they could not meet certain definite liabilities. The largest group of 393 companies was wound up for general reasons, by voluntary action, and there remain (apart from 27 cases of which the history could not be traced, and a few exceptional cases) only 128 companies still operating.

To see whether these results were truly typical, Professor Macgregor investigated, as well as he could, the fate of companies formed in 1885, 1890, and 1895, and found that these had survived in similar proportions and similar number of years. At the end of five years 44 per cent. are found still operating, at the end of fifteen years 27 per cent., and only 7 per cent. of companies registered in 1885 still exist in any form. In the light of these returns we see that during the last seventy years anybody who invested money in an average company should have counted upon that company surviving only about four years, while even if we take the average company among those which were not liquidated, pretty well immediately, the chances were that it would not last ten years.

If the investor had made the mistake of the quack, or the company, this would have been, according to Professor Macgregor, because the idea which the company was meant to render profitable was either not bright enough or too bright. Just as in the South Sea boom there was a company formed to exploit an invention hereafter to be disclosed, so in the year investigated there was a "Cash Expenditure Repayment Trust, Limited," which sounded too good to be true. But if he had chosen one of the companies which were compulsorily wound up, he

would almost certainly have lost his money through fraudulence or sheer ignorance and incompetence on the part of the management. In virtually no case did such a fate overtake companies through "ordinary misfortunes incidental to a trading business."

The Reasonable Return on Capital.

Now these calculations have a lesson for the investor, especially when they are carried a bit farther and the sums of money involved, as well as the number of companies failing, are considered. During the ten years from 1892 to 1903 there was an average loss, through company liquidations, of 2.7 per cent. of the capital involved, the average paid-up capital being £1,936,000,000 and the average loss £53,000,000. Now during this time the average rate obtainable on Consols was 2.6 per cent. The investor, therefore, was acting more prudently in making an investment in Consols than in buying industrial shares at a price at which they yielded below 5 1/2 per cent. Supposing that the rate of risk at the present day were the same, and taking the present yield of Consols as 4 1/2 per cent., we should have an "economic rate on company investment" of about 6 1/2 per cent. Shares yielding less than this ought to be correspondingly safe.

Fewer Liquidations.

Professor Marshall, however, with his great authority, but without the support of any figures, maintained that "risks of trade are on the whole diminishing rather than increasing." Professor Macgregor has tried to test this contention also. He finds that if the percentage of liquidations of companies on the total of existing companies be taken as a measure, then the rate of risk was, broadly speaking, increasing from 1880 to 1900, but decreasing from 1900 to 1913. Skipping the war years, we find the percentage of liquidations also declining from 1920 to 1928.

Large business amalgamations are a frequent occurrence in the world around us, and any indication of the comparative risks run by capital invested in larger as against smaller companies would be valuable. We find, in this study, that the average capital of companies wound up was £20,000 in 1884, but that the average for the years 1892-93 went up to £70,000 because a number of large companies amalgamated in 1887. The average capital of existing companies is now under £50,000, compared with £34,000 in 1892, when prices were double their present level. Thus there is no tendency for the small unit of enterprise to disappear. At present, moreover, the investor is learning to question the merits of huge-scale organisation. The recent sharp decline in Chemical shares is partly explained by these doubts.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day,
(February 21.)

Lammett's Auctions: Household Furniture, 4, Amoi Villas, Kowloon, 11 a.m.; Steam launch "See Lee," Sales Rooms, 3 p.m.
Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Tennis Tournament.
H.K. Football Association Council Meeting, 5.30 p.m.
Kowloon Bowling Green Club Meeting, 8.45 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Bellamy Trial."
World Theatre: "Wild Orchids" and "Westward Ho" (Chinese film).
Star Theatre: "Where East is East."
Majestic Theatre: "Wings."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Nagasaki (Col. di Lana), Europe via Siberia (Kitano Maru).
Saturday,
(February 22.)
Annual Race Meeting: Happy Valley, 3 p.m.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanling.
Hockey: H.K. Ladies v. Recreio.
Cricket:—League, Div. I: H.K. C.C. v. The Army, University v. Kowloon. Div. II: Craigengower v. H.E. & S. v. Kowloon v. University. Friends, Div. II: C.S.C.C. v. I.R.C., Recreio v. H.K.C.C.
H.K. and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ordinary Yearly Meeting, City Hall, 11.30 a.m.
Concert, Children's Matinee, St. Andrew's Church Hall, 3 p.m.
Guards Association of H.K. and South China, 2nd Annual Dinner, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Bellamy Trial."

World Theatre: "Wild Orchids" and "Westward Ho" (Chinese film).

Star Theatre: "Where East is East."

Majestic Theatre: "Wings."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Nagasaki (Kitano Maru), 9.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Soochow), 3.30 p.m.

Sunday,
(February 23.)

Sexagesima.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanling, and Junior Championship Semi-Final.
Fanling Hunt and Race Club: Hounds Meet at Kennels, 3.45 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Masquerade."
World Theatre: "Peril of the Jungle" and "Cowboy Kid."
Star Theatre: "A Lady of Chance."
Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Nagasaki, papers only. (Sui Sang).

Monday,
(February 24.)

Annual Race Meeting, Happy Valley.
Monthly Meeting, H.K. Art Club.
Queen's Theatre: "Masquerade."
World Theatre: "Peril of the Jungle" and "Cowboy Kid."
Star Theatre: "A Lady of Chance."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward: Europe via San Francisco (President Cleveland), 5 p.m. and via Siberia (President Cleveland), 6 p.m.

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HONG KONG HOTEL,
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ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
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and Special Care
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AGENTS,
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PETER DAWSON WHISKY



WHEN BROAD MINDS THINK ALIKE

"P.D. EXCELS SILVER MARKET"

ITS STANDARD (QUALITY) IS NEVER LOWERED."

Obtainable everywhere

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Have you got your Hat for the RACES?

YOU ARE SURE TO FIND EXACTLY
WHAT YOU WANT

at the

DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP

PAMELA

For
the Races



WE ARE NOW SHOWING
A COLLECTION OF
EXQUISITE HATS,
FROCKS AND COATS,
SPECIALLY ORDERED
FROM PARIS
FOR THE HONG KONG
RACE SEASON.

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Just unpacked

A COLLECTION OF
SMART FROCKS &
HATS FOR THE
RACES.

Inspection Cordially Invited.

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CHINA BUILDING & PENINSULA HOTEL.

PRINTED SILKS IN THE
NEW SEASON'S DESIGNS,
MAKE YOUR SELECTION
EARLY.

Just arrived

EMBROIDERED SILK
UNDERWEAR, PRINTED
SILK SCARVES, ETC.

In the Ladies' Salon

SPRING
HATS

Also

In the Children's
Department

A BIG SELECTION OF
TRIMMED STRAWS
AND SAILOR SHAPES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

TEL. C. 4567.

WOMAN'S PAGE.

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY.

THE NEW HATS: TAILORED
LINES, LACE EDGES AND FLAT TRIMMINGS.



THE TAILORED
HAT IS VERY CHIC.

One of the most interesting developments of the Spring millinery mode is the tailored hat, of which you will find extremely chic examples in the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop. Close fitting shapes, coming generally well down over the ears, are draped with the folds severely pressed and stretched. A softening effect is given by the use of two materials combined, the new bankok and a very soft fine felt. Attention is generally drawn to the centre of the brow by a crossing of the two materials or a small triangle of one inserted below two crossing pieces of the other. The colour of both materials is invariably the same. No smarter accompaniment could be chosen for a *tailleur* or one of the rather severely cut silk dresses which will be worn this Spring for morning or sports wear. I saw these hats in beiges, the new blue, seaweed green, and black, the latter being particularly smart.

Another important millinery style is the "baby bonnet." This is

WHAT IS TO BE
FOUND IN LOCAL
SHOPS.

generally made of thick corded silk, black satin, or that very thin sort of gelatine straw. The draping of these turban shapes is generally developed from the back, where a plain semi circular piece or a bow emphasises the bonnet effect. They follow the line of the head closely and are delightfully light in wear, and becoming to a surprisingly large number of types of face. There are several very good examples on the Dolly Vardon shelves.

In the same shop I was struck, on looking over a big shipment of Spring models, with the marked use of flat ornament. You find pieces of *crêpe de chine* in various pastel shades *appliqué* on felt and on straw. Straws are often trimmed with flat applications of close silk crocheted work, and touches of bright colour in one form or another are noticeable especially on the more lightly woven straws. There is a decided interest in lattice work made of narrow braids of straw. This sometimes appears as a brim sometimes as ornament.

Brim or medium proportions, and generally a soft line tending to droop at the sides are in evidence, and it would seem that what used to be called "milliners hats" will be making a strong bid for favour in the coming season.

FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

The counter of the Children's Department of Lane, Crawford's Ladies' Salon, was piled high with summer hats when I went in one day early this week. There are, of course, the popular straw "sailors," and American *picque* sailor caps, also little hats of white rice straw for small boys. A very nice line of white straw hats cut away at the back, with a becoming width to the brim at either side, will prove, I am sure, very pretty and useful for little girls. They are trimmed with a plain band of ribbon, white or navy—with hanging ends at the back. There are also some delightful little poke bonnets, of flower or ribbon trimmed straw, for best hats for little girls, and a variety of coloured and fancy straws.

BLACK, WHITE AND BEIGE.

AFTERNOON FROCKS FOR EARLY SPRING.

Parisienne always remain faithful to the magpie mode, and black and white is very much in evidence in the new afternoon frocks which Pamela is now showing. Last year a determined effort was made to introduce black and putty or maize colour instead of black and white, but I see no indication that it will be worn this season, and certainly the magpie effect is smarter. In the interest still centres in lingerie touches, and delightful crinkled colours and cuffs are used on some of the smartly simple black frocks. That is the charm of black and white, it can be extraordinarily sophisticated looking or quite the reverse, and it is, besides becoming to women of all ages and types.

Beige, and even more beige or *cocoon au lait* and liver, is being very much used for the more elaborate of afternoon or race frocks, and we find a number of two piece ensembles in beige, georgette and beige and silver lace which are extremely chic and attractive. Skirts are very full indeed and tend to great length in the frocks designed for formal occasions, bodices remain fitting and waists at the normal place.

Pamela's collection of race frocks is very well worth inspection as it provides an excellent indication of the coming mode, quite apart from the attractiveness of the frocks themselves.



LACE STRAW
SOFTENS THE
OUTLINE.

There are a number of interesting Spring models now on display in Lane, Crawford's Ladies' Salon, ranging from \$11.50 in price. Here I noticed the prevalence of two straws, *paillasse* and the soft bankok. The two most prominent colours were pastel or sea weed green, and beige. The latter is used for extremely smart blocked bankoks with wide brims at the sides and front, but cut away or plaited to fit the nape of the neck. A simple trimming of a band, and often brim binding, of *grosgrain* in the same tone, makes these hats suitable for wear with a number of different summer frocks, and they are very smart indeed with a rather dressy ensemble in beige silk and lace.

The *paillasse* straws appear most often in the new green or in black. They are generally of a more dressy order and incline to have an all round droop to the brim. Similar brims are seen on hats made of tagal or fancy straws with a soft edge of lace straw which make a more becoming frame to the face, and hints at a tiny veil. Veils by the way are, I believe, coming in again, and the indication is that they will be short and left to hang loosely to half way down the face.

I noticed, too, a nice collection of trimmed white felts.

IN THE KITCHEN.

THE CHARM OF PYREX WARE.

A large number of women in Hong Kong do very little cooking, but unless she has been brought up in the East, the heart of nearly every woman gives her a little tug at times, urging her to busy herself among the pots and pans, and try to make one or more of the delicious dishes of which she reads in her favourite papers.

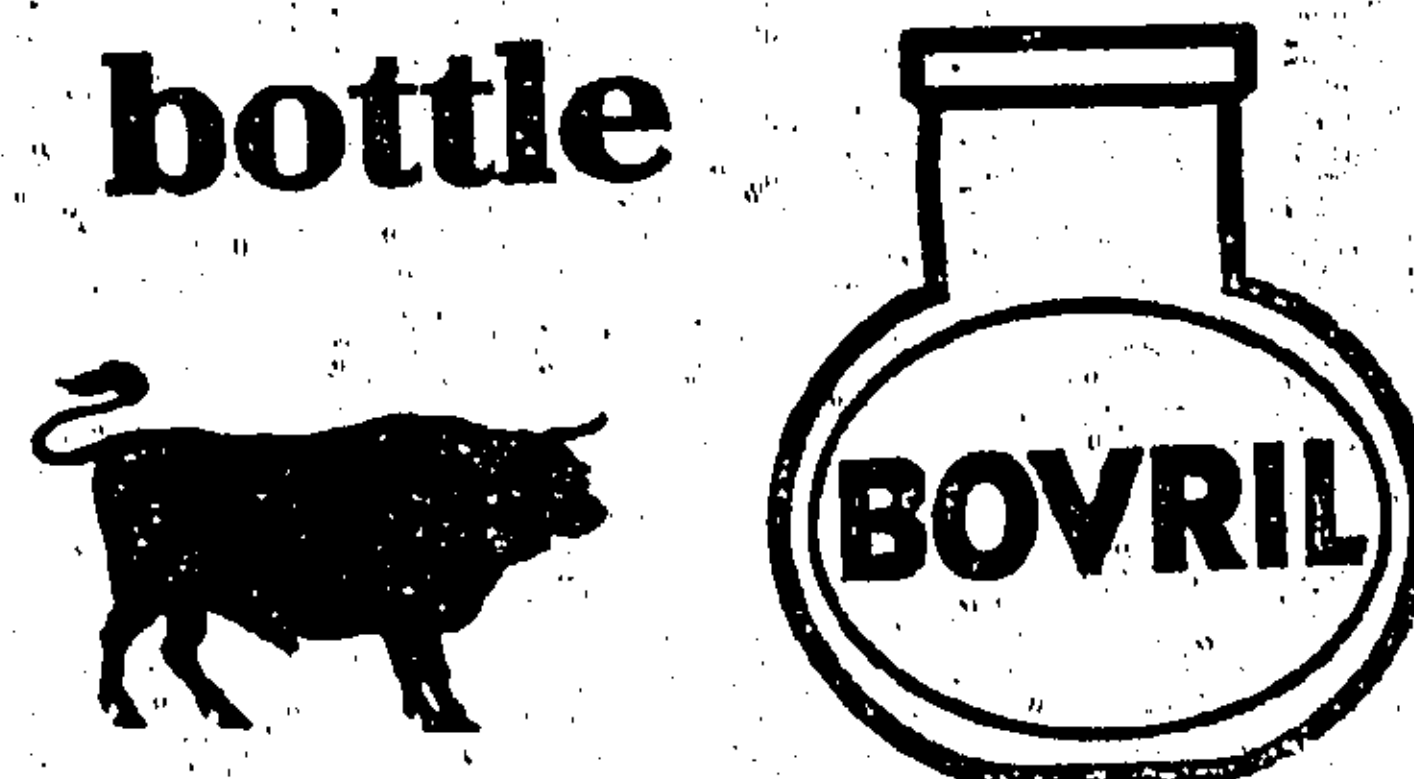
And cooking is just like etching or sailing, it is very little fun unless you do it all yourself.

The makers of that delightful glass oven ware—Pyrex—realised this, and also that it is the ugliness and blackness of the old fashioned cooking pots that discouraged so many women. You can cook in the gleaming pyrex dishes; watch the process of the cooking through the glass; and serve the dish just as it comes from the oven. All that horrid job of "dishing up" is done away with.

Pyrex started in the shape of casseroles, but now-a-days there is hardly any cooking vessel which is not made of it. You can get baking dishes, pudding dishes, sandwich and cake "tins," rainkins, individual soup dishes, bean pots, covered and uncovered dishes of all shapes and sizes for every sort of purpose. Besides these there are now Pyrex bread pans, and tea pots.

All Pyrex ware is guaranteed oven proof. Heat will not crack it, and it is easy to clean. The only thing to guard against is taking a Pyrex dish out of the oven with a wet cloth, or putting it down in a cold, wet sink. No glass in the world will stand such treatment. Whiteaway, Laidlaw have a good stock of Pyrex and a big shipment, including all the latest dishes, etc., is arriving next week. If you have not tried Pyrex you should not fail to do so, for it is economical, as well as being the cleanest and most hygienic form of cooking vessel.

Take the bull by the bottle



WHITEAWAYS.

NEW DRESS NETS

Net Gowns for both Afternoon and Evening
Wear are very popular this season.

NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED ART SILK and COTTON FISH NET

Black 43 inches wide
Yellow
Rose Beige
Delft \$5.50 YARD
Sunrise.

NOVELTY SPOTTED COTTON NET

White Ground with 1/4 inch Spots
Mauve
Pink 36 inches wide
Saxe \$3.50 YARD
Jade
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LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPT.

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These Children Of Ours.

GIVING BABY THE BOTTLE.

Having decided on the best possible food to put into Baby's bottle, one must consider the correct method of giving it. No detail is too small for consideration if Baby is to thrive really well. The temperature of the food must be correct; food may be the cause of pain to Baby if it is either too hot or too cold. Mothers are, as a rule, prone to give the food too hot. It must be the same temperature as of the natural food, which is, of course, blood-milk. Shake a few drops on the back of the hand, and lay the bottle against the cheek, to test the heat.

The bottle should be held for the child; he should not be left in his cot to take it by himself. A mother who is breast-feeding her infant does not regard it as waste of time to sit and attend to him while he feeds; she should do the same when he is being bottle-fed. She can then see that he gets the food at the rate—neither too quick—(Continued at foot of next column).

PIONEER NEWS.

The Pioneer Silk Store has been crowded out the last few days by our tourist visitors, and the counters presented a tumbled mass of rich colour, shawls, haori coats, silks and mandarin garments, piled in picturesque confusion, when I went in yesterday. Among the new goods which have arrived are Shanghai embroidered underwear, printed silk scarves, and three piece pyjama suits. I was looking too, at a collection of bags in leather and silk. There are among them some which are unusually smart made of two or three different leathers, and a big variety, of course, of those stamped and coloured in oriental designs. Some nice and unusual bags made of oriental silk also caught my attention.

ly not too slowly. She can also see that he sucks milk, not air. Remember, too, that for the first few months of life Baby should get all his nourishment from liquids; to give him "thick supporting foods" is to give him indigestion, pain, flatulence and dyspepsia. Glaxo is all-sufficient, being a complete food in itself. About half-way through each feed and at the close of the feed, raise Baby gently against the shoulder and softly pat his back until he has brought up the wind.

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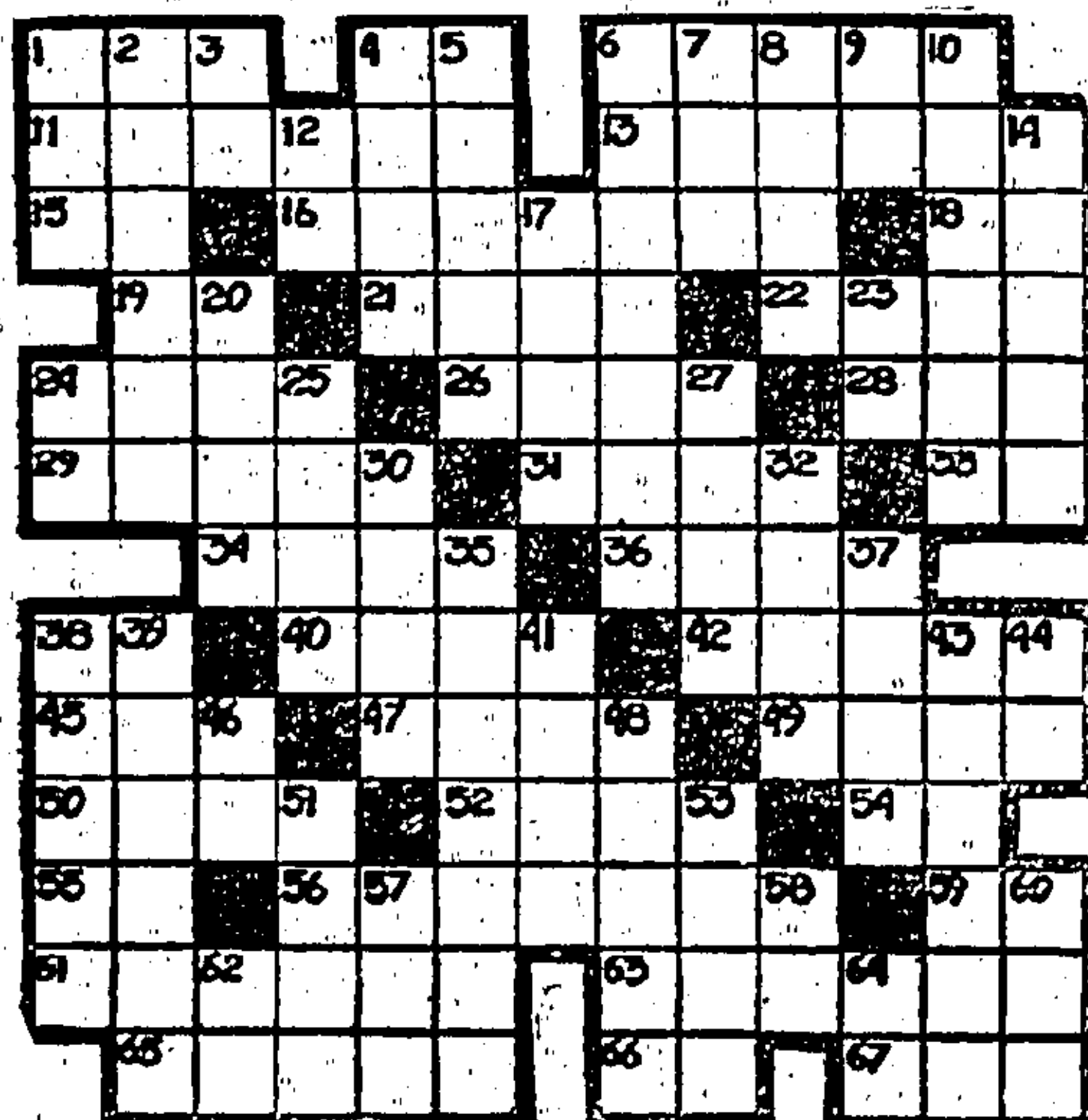
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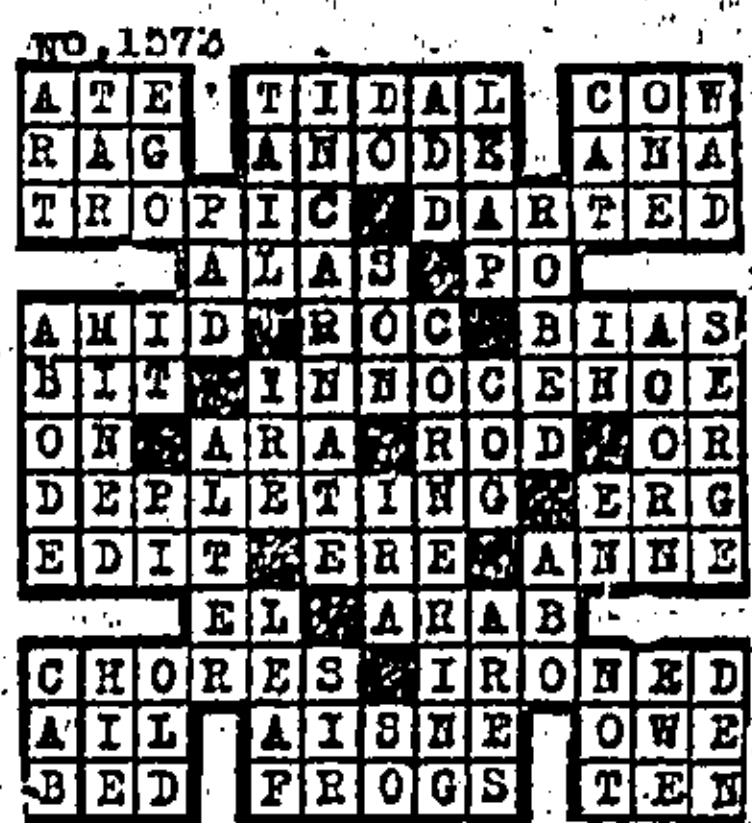
Horizontal.

- 1.—Interdiction.
- 4.—Toward.
- 6.—Melancholy.
- 11.—Discernment.
- 13.—Idled.
- 15.—By.
- 16.—Brings out.
- 18.—Symbol for sodium.
- 19.—Whether.
- 21.—Plunder.
- 22.—Slender.
- 24.—Texture of a fabric.
- 26.—Insect eggs.
- 28.—To consume.
- 29.—Boredom.
- 31.—Dregs.
- 33.—French article.
- 34.—To let fall.
- 36.—Invasion.
- 38.—Musical note.
- 40.—To cease.
- 45.—To declare.
- 47.—Small particle.
- 49.—Love god.
- 50.—Curve.
- 52.—Golf mounds.
- 54.—Prefix: out of.
- 55.—Within.
- 56.—Salt of acetic acid.
- 59.—Therefore.
- 61.—One who owes.
- 62.—Sluggish.
- 65.—College officers.
- 66.—Symbol for samarium.
- 67.—Conjunction.

Vertical.

- 1.—Cry of sheep.
- 2.—Movement.
- 3.—Greek letter.
- 4.—To relate.
- 5.—Edible bulb.
- 6.—To shine.
- 7.—Portion.
- 8.—Kila.
- 9.—Belonging to.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



Daring youth seeks paths of glory in the clouds. Zooming, diving, falling. The soaring airmen of the war. Risking death and disaster while love awaits with bated breath. The thrill of fighting. The suspense of waiting. An appeal that goes to every human heart. William A. Wellman's epic of the "Aces," more than a year at the Criterion Theatre, New York. Seen and praised by the notable airmen of the world. Hailed by leaders in every field as the greatest moving picture ever made. It's the GREAT "WINGS!"

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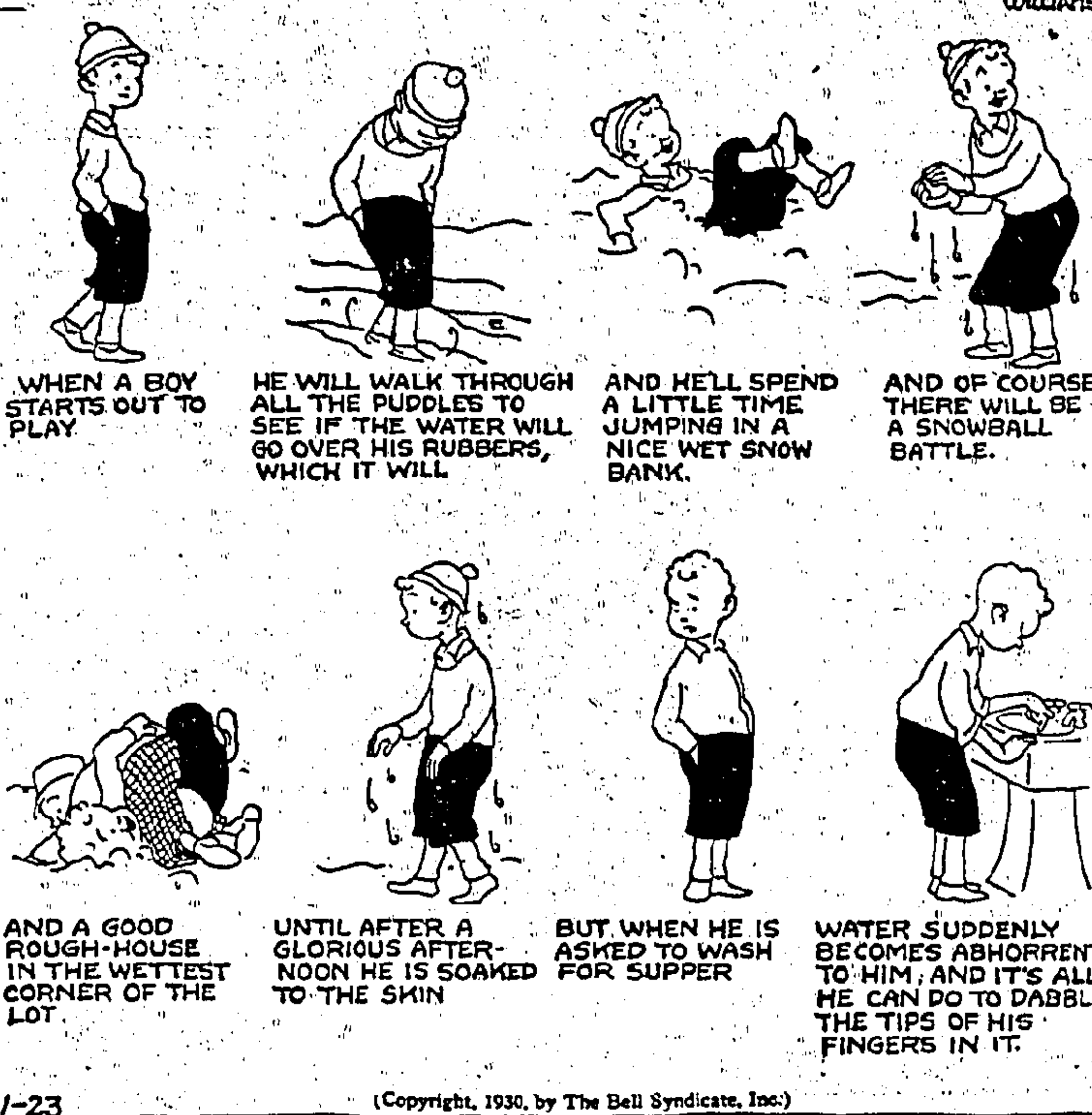
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Tanks, Ambulances,
Trucks, Motor-cycles,
and other Vehicles used
in "Wings" were
lubricated with



VACUUM OIL Co.

A BOY AND WATER

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



ARTS AND CRAFTS.

PROBLEMS OF INTERIOR DECORATION.

Now that Arts and Crafts of Shanghai have showrooms in Hong Kong all sorts of possibilities are opened up, and we may expect to see some interesting interiors in some of the big houses on the Peak. Most of us read papers like *Vogue* and see photographs therein of modern furniture and schemes of decoration, but it seemed that these were not for Hong Kong. Perhaps the most pleasing remembrance that I have of my visit the other to Arts and Crafts (who are housed in the S.C.M.P. building) was that modern homes need not be the luxury of only the very rich. Those wonderful materials which looked as if they had been designed for palaces, the delightful modern and period furniture, the artistic floor coverings, are by no means expensive. Though many of us may not be able to do what we would like to do—to give the firm carte blanche to redecorate our homes—we can do much to modernise and brighten them by taking advantage of expert advice and a comparatively small outlay for new materials.

Not everyone is prepared to offer unreserved hospitality to the modern—to open wide the door to the new decoration and bid it make of the house a home. That may do for the impetuous, but those who acquire new friends more slowly will want to make small essays in acquaintanceship first. They will make overtures to the new mode and, at the same time, continue a pleasant relationship with the old, to which they are accustomed. And for such as these, there can be no more gracious introductions to modern decoration than by way of the new wall-papers and fabrics for hangings and upholstery.

So many of the new textiles are really beautiful in combined skill of texture and drawing that it is almost impossible to enumerate them. And many are so delicate in colouring that it is possible to choose wall-papers, materials for curtains, and fabrics for upholstery—all of modern design—which harmonize and supplement one another. There are luscious celanese and satins that are hand-blocked in charming chinoiserie that bring out all the sophistication of the more elaborate papers. And the damasks and silks are so enchanting lovely that they need no wall-papers at all. With them, eighteenth-century, Directoire, or Louis XVI. furniture, used with pale, indefinitely painted walls, makes a perfect setting for modern paintings and sculpture.

The modern colour schemes are unlimited, but the most important thing to keep in mind, when one is using the new materials and papers with rare old objects, is that the success of combining the old and the new depends largely (as in any good interior) on keeping the same harmonious feeling of colour, form, and design throughout every room.

Some of us may be prepared to go further and introduce modern furniture. There is a delightful bed-room suite in eggshell finish (a high polish) black wood, inlaid with ivory wood, which is an excellent example of the modern French style.

RACE FROCKS.

THE PRACTICAL NEW ENSEMBLE.

The ensemble is still very fashionable but is worked-out on rather different lines to last season. Among the collection of race frocks that were unpacked yesterday at the Felix Hat Shop, I noticed, for example, a three garment ensemble which would prove an excellent investment. First comes a sleeveless evening dress of air force blue georgette and silk lace. Over that is



worn, a loose jacket of silk lace which transforms it into an afternoon dress, and a coat of corded silk in a slightly greyer tone, collar with silver fox, completes a very smart race going outfit. The coat is beautifully cut and interest is given by inserted strappings of grey, *crêpe de chine*.

A two piece ensemble consists of a frock of printed *crêpe de chine*, beige, red, and blue in a tiny formal design, with high waist and the new bolero effect, and a straight coat, intended to be worn open, of heavy corded black silk lined with the frock material. The hem of this coat with its unusual uneven effect is interesting. Two garments also go to make up a race frock of beige and brown printed georgette, having a short jacket of the same material. The scarf collar of the jacket tied in a knot at the back of the neck is a very new note, and stresses the modernity of the long simply cut frock with its high waist line.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DARK SECRETS.

"HORRIBLE" TEACHING OF GEOGRAPHY.

When geography teachers attending the annual conference of the Geographical Association at the London School of Economics last month discussed how they themselves had been taught geography they refused to have their names or schools made known. Ten of them gave reminiscences of their school-days, and most admitted that they could recollect nothing about what they were taught.

A young man said that at his school geography was treated as "a Cinderella subject," and any member of the teaching staff who had the time to spare taught it. The task generally fell to the art master. (Laughter.) "The geography I was taught was horrible and I was not a bit interested in it," he added.

The third speaker remembered a little work entitled "A Walk from Land's End to John o' Groat's," with Notes by the Way, and recalled that she was required to mark mountains with herringbone on both sides and hills with herringbone on only one side. A Scotman from Ayrshire said that from the age of fourteen to sixteen, when he attended a well-known school in Glasgow, he was not taught geography at all. Before he went to his school at Glasgow he was taught local geography from a little book on the country of Ayrshire. That was fifty years ago, yet there were teachers to-day who thought things were rapidly "improving" because local geography was taught even without a book.

THEATRE TICKETS IN NEW YORK.

MANAGER'S COMPLAINT OF EXORBITANT PRICES.

Alarmed by the second poor season in succession, the New York theatrical managers have launched a determined fight against exorbitant demands by ticket libraries. Many such campaigns have been begun in the past, and have always failed, but there is some ground for the belief that this one may have a different outcome. The theatres are now suffering very seriously from the competition of the "talkies," and the present cumbersome system of buying tickets and the exorbitant charges made by libraries are considered largely responsible.

Managers hope to introduce a remarkable innovation, having numbers of seats on sale at box offices, even for successes. They also hope to compel the libraries to limit any advance in prices to three shillings for each ticket. At present it is impossible to get seats at box offices except for failures, and libraries not infrequently charge two pounds or more for each seat for more popular entertainments.

Gauging makes its appearance on several of the dresses. Generally it is used on the under arm seams, a flat panel starting just below the bust in front, giving the smooth well fitting effect which is so important just now. There is no doubt that good figures are of the utmost importance this season, and it really is delightful to see women looking like women again instead of like little boys. You will find this a most interesting collection which will repay your attention.

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LEATRICE JOY
BETTY BRONSON
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CHARLES MIDDLETON
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See visit of Italian rulers to
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 GOOD PIECES OF EITHER
 EUROPEAN OR ORIENTAL
 MAKE AT ADVANTAGEOUS
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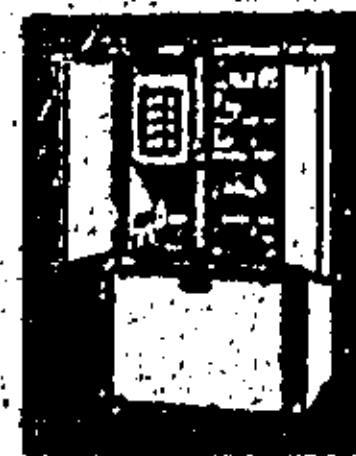
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WHO IS TAKING THE SILVER?

IMPORTATION INTO CHINA CONTINUES.

SILVER AND GOLD STATISTICS FOR 1929.

A good deal has been written during the past year on the silver situation, and attention has continually been drawn to the unprecedented and vast amount held by the banks. Reference has also been made to the continued importation to China, notwithstanding the enormous stocks held. The question, therefore, arises "Who is bringing in all this treasure and who is using it?"

The statistics concerning the importation, exportation, and movements of silver in China during 1929 which the N.C. Daily News has been able to obtain certainly show a remarkable state of affairs. It will be noted that America exported to China during the past year silver bars to the value of Tls. 85,117,925; Europe contributed merely Tls. 7,066,916; India Tls. 1,829,330; Hong Kong Tls. 3,840,913; and Japan Tls. 2,519,221. Hong Kong and Japan also exported some dollars amounting to Tls. 839,515. The total weight of silver bars imported into China during the year was 191,197,414 ozs.

Reference to the figures for 1929 shows that the grand total of imports—foreign countries and China—were as follows:—Bars, Tls. 103,799,692; Coin, Tls. 4,338,949; Total, Tls. 108,138,641 whilst the total export for 1929 was Tls. 67,929,058. Against this for the year 1929 we find a total of Tls. 113,744,294 for imports—both silver bars and coin—and a total export of bars and coin to the value of Tls. 59,319,863.

Referring again to the figures for 1929, we find that the difference between the total imports and exports is Tls. 59,424,431, there being a total import valued at Tls. 113,744,294 and a total export valued at Tls. 59,319,863.

The Chinese Banks. To return to the original question, "Who is bringing in all this silver, and who is using it?" inquiries made by our Shanghai correspondents show that most of the bars brought in recently are imported by the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, and the Central Bank of China in Shanghai, whilst the Equitable Eastern Bank has also been a fairly large purchaser.

The statistics further show the huge stocks held by the foreign banks are such that further importation has been unnecessary. For instance, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank has not imported bars for a year or so—vast stocks of sycee and dollars being held by the bank in China, and particularly in Shanghai.

Now, we have referred to the large importation of bars by the three Chinese banks. Most of these bars are sent to the Hangchow mint by the three banks and there minted into dollars, returning over the country, and apparently absorbed and circulated all over the interior is considerably restricted on account of the risk entailed. Further, there is a very little export of commodities going on, and accordingly not much silver is wanted for that purpose, although a million dollars were recently shipped to Tientsin, and these were in all probability used for the purpose of purchasing eggs, ground nuts, and other export commodities.

Bars imported into Shanghai in the past by foreign banks have usually been converted into sycee and not minted into dollars.

The Gold Position.

The import and export statistics for gold during 1929 show that bars to the value of Hk. Tls. 425,067 were imported during the year—Europe sending bars to the extent of Hk. Tls. 158,027 and Hong Kong Hk. Tls. 266,400. Coin from Hong Kong totalled Hk. Tls. 538,925. The total imports of gold amounted to Tls. 1,010,732 and the total export Tls. 9,825,638. Turning to the figures for 1928, it is seen that the total gold imported during that year amounted to the value of: Bars, Hk. Tls. 2,901,607; Coin, Hk. Tls. 3,176,108. Total, Hk. Tls. 6,077,715. It will thus be noted that the imports of gold during 1929 far exceeded those of last year.

IMPORTS OF SILVER DURING 1929.
 From: Bars. Coin. Total.
 Europe 7,066,916 — 7,066,916
 America 85,117,925 — 85,117,925
 India 1,829,330 — 1,829,330
 Hong Kong 3,840,913 484,119 4,325,032
 Japan 2,519,221 309,592 2,828,813
 (Including Formosa).
 Total 103,799,692 4,338,949 108,138,641

Exports of Silver to Foreign Countries During 1929.
 To: Bars. Coin. Total.
 Straits 537,683 38,815 —
 Hong Kong 2,344,316 9,279,238 —
 Dutch Indies 231,363 1,290 —
 Japan 90,231 15,999 —
 Philippines 155,253 — —
 Islands — — —
 Total 3,928,200 9,335,342 13,263,542

—OZS. 4,738,348
 MOVEMENTS IN CHINA—Exports.
 China 4,821,027 41,835,254 46,656,281
 Grand Total 8,749,227 50,570,656 59,319,883

EXPORTS OF SILVER TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING 1929.

To: Bars. Coin. Total.
 Straits 537,683 38,815 —
 Hong Kong 2,344,316 9,279,238 —
 Dutch Indies 231,363 1,290 —
 Japan 90,231 15,999 —
 Philippines 155,253 — —
 Islands — — —
 Total 3,928,200 9,335,342 13,263,542

—OZS. 4,738,348

IMPORTS OF GOLD DURING 1929.
 From: Bars. Coin. Total.
 Europe 158,027 — —
 America — — —
 Exports of Gold 1929.
 America 1,642,078 — —
 Hong Kong 1,004,300 43,320 1,047,620
 Total 2,646,378 43,320 2,689,698

CHINA MOVEMENTS 1929.
 China 76,760 — 76,760
 Grand Total 401,887 538,925 Tls. 1,040,752

Views of Chinese and Foreign Business.

Trade Must be Given a Chance.

An informal conference was held at the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labour last week, to discuss various phases of the situation brought about by the fall in silver. There were in attendance, says the N.C. Daily News, a number of representative bankers and merchants, both Chinese and foreign. Mr. S. U. Zau, Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry, presided. There were present, among others, Mr. R. Calder-Marshall, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. B. Lowson, Manager of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Mr. V. G. Lyman, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Q. H. Arnold, Mr. G. W. Sheppard, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Mr. C. H. French, Mr. A. W. Burkill, Mr. K. H. Ling, of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of China, Mr. Pei Sung Sun, Manager of the Bank of China; who represented the Shanghai Native Bankers' Association and many others.

Chance For the Best Brains.

In welcoming those who attended, Mr. S. U. Zau said in part:— "If international co-operation is something to be ardently desired, there could not be a more appropriate moment than this for people of all nationalities readily, and loyally to co-operate, in the common interest, to hold in check a further decline in silver and to prevent, if not eliminate, the recurrence of similar panics in the future. The present situation affords an unrivalled opportunity for the best brains in the Chinese and foreign business communities to tax all the resources at their disposal to the end that an early solution of the problem may be devised and some formula discovered to avert the danger that threatens us."

A Question of Peace.

Mr. Calder-Marshall said that the silver question was governed by the proverbial law of supply and demand. They were all eagerly looking forward to the time when peace returned to the country. How could it come about? It seemed to him that the National Government was dissipating its energies over a large area instead of concentrating its efforts on a smaller section of the country. There was bound to be much waste of energy if the Government concerned itself with so many things at the same time. The Government's authority was only effective over part of the country. If it would exercise control over those areas where its authority was effective by doing away with likin and removing other impediments to trade, there was no doubt or question that a good deal of the silver that had been accumulating in the vaults of Shanghai would find its way to the provinces, with consequent appreciation in the price of the white metal. If prosperity could be brought nearer to their own doors to Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui—that prosperity would communicate itself to other provinces by force of example. Exchange would then be certain to appreciate. If they could not carry the whole bundle of baggage at the same time, they should carry it one at a time. The truth of the old adage was never more applicable than at the present time.

Mr. Burkill spoke of the need of free trade and recommended standard subsidiary coins in some of the more important provinces, especially 50-cent pieces.

The Failure of Exports.

Mr. Lyman stressed the necessity for protected trade routes and Mr. (Continued at foot of next column).

LAMBERTS AUCTIONS

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THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell By

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ON

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21,

COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

At No. 4, AMAL VILLAS,
 AUSTIN AVENUE, KOWLOON.

A QUANTITY OF HOUSE-
 HOLD FURNITURE.

CATALOGUES will be issued.

On View From THURSDAY, the
 20th FEBRUARY, 1930.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

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TUESDAY, FEB. 25,

COMMENCING AT 10.30 A.M.

At No. 41, HUMPHREYS
 BUILDINGS, KOWLOON.

A QUANTITY OF VALU-
 ABLE HOUSEHOLD
 FURNITURE.

On View From MONDAY, the
 24th FEBRUARY, 1930.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

**LAMBERT BROS.,
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Healing

by the Zam-Buk method always gives the same splendid results. Use it on any cut, sore, or eruption and note how rapidly it clears and heals the skin. The great potency of Zam-Buk comes from certain refined herbal essences which work deep into underlying tissues. This

Soothing

banishes the root cause of chronic disfiguring disease. It stops pain and itching, draws pus and poison out of the tissues, allays inflammation and grows new skin. Zam-Buk leaves no impurities in the skin as is the case with fatty pore-clogging ointments. Being highly

Antiseptic

Zam-Buk is an ideal first-aid. If your skin is irritated or sore, or you have a cut, burn, burn, scald, or sprain, a little antiseptic Zam-Buk will promote rapid healing. Rub Zam-Buk in to relieve colds, chills, sore throat, neuralgia, rheumatism, and other pains.



Arnold said that an embargo on silver if enacted by the Government would be the death blow to what remained of China's export trade. Continuing, Mr. Arnold said that there was no question that the crisis had been brought about by the sales of the Indian Government. A large portion of such sales had been made secretly so that no one knew anything about it until taken by surprise. It was, however, not quite accurate to say that China had been used as a dumping ground. Silver had been piling up in Shanghai and was not finding its way into the interior of China due to impediments to trade. The Government should do everything in its power to encourage exports. The export trade of all countries was synonymous with wealth. China had a long way to go in that respect and for many years to come she must resign herself to an adverse balance of trade. If Nanking would make it clear that it was not disposed to tolerate illegal taxation and in some instances take disciplinary measures against offenders, the effect would be instantaneous.

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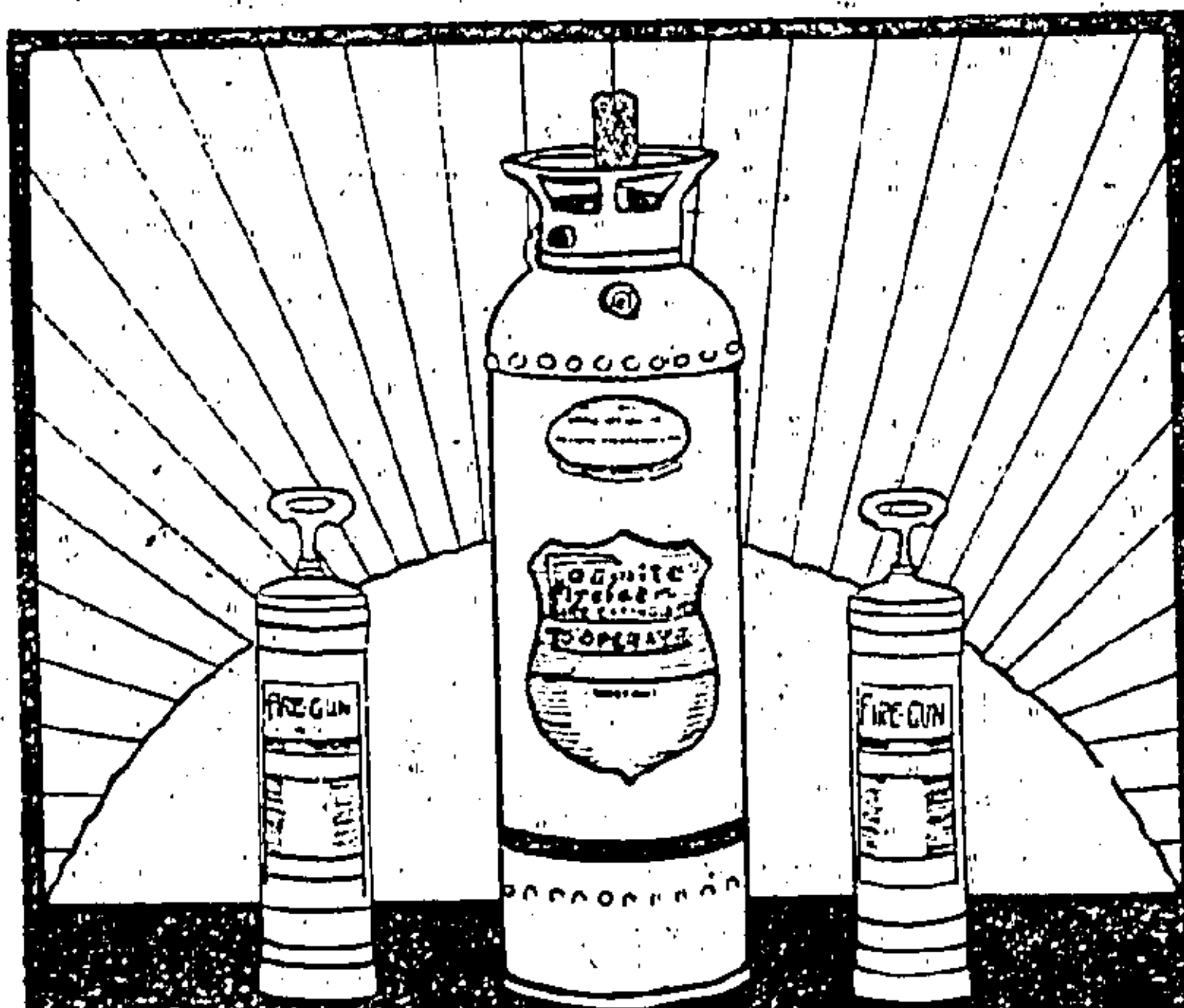
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HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., C.B.E., COMMANDANT.]

No. 8/30.

1.—G.O.C.'s Annual Inspection 1930.

The attention of all ranks is drawn to Corps Order No. 7/30 dated February 13, 1930, paragraph 1.

The attendance of this parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.25 p.m. on Thursday, March 13, is one of the obligations of a Volunteer. Full dress practice parade on Murray parade ground will be held on Tuesday, March 11. Parade at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m.

2.—Officers Sword Drill.

All available Officers will parade under the Adjutant at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, February 20 and 27.

3.—Officers.

All Officers are reminded of the fact that when attending at the ranges at Stonecutters as Range Officer they must wear uniform.

4.—Musketry Table "T" Rifle Parts I. and II.

The Battery and Reserve Company will fire this course at Stonecutters on Sunday, February 23. Range Officer: Capt. A. M. Thornhill.

Dress: Musketry order, uniform or mufti.

Launch will leave Hong Kong at 9 a.m. at Queen's Pier and calling at Kowloon Police Pier at 9.10 a.m.

5.—Clothing and Equipment.

O.C. Companies will please render a list of clothing and equipment that requires changing or renewing before G.O.C.'s inspection.

6.—Corps Band.

There will be no parades on Tuesday, February 25.

7.—Battery.

PART I. MUSKETRY. Part I. Musketry Table "T" will be fired by the Company at Stonecutters on Sunday, February 23.

Dress: Optional but rifles and bayonets, belts and bandolier must be taken.

Launch will leave Queen's Pier at 9 a.m. and calling at Kowloon Police Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Range Officer: Capt. A. M. Thornhill.

Parade at Headquarters for gun drill and signalling at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, February 23.

G.O.C.'s Inspection. The Battery will parade in breeches with puttees rolled downwards. All men without breeches must obtain same as soon as possible from Headquarters.

8.—Engineer.

MUSKETRY.

The Engineer Company will fire Table "T" Rifle Part I. on Sunday, March 2. Full details will appear in next week's orders.

Sunday, February 23. Company shoot at Peak Range, commence at 9.30 a.m. Dress: Musketry order, uniform of multi optional.

In consequence of the No. 1 Co. practice parade for the G.O.C.'s inspection (details under paragraph headed No. 1 Co.) there will be no D.L. Instruction on Thursday, February 27.

9.—Corps Signals.

MUSKETRY. The Corps Signals will fire Table "T" Rifle Part I. on Sunday, March 2. Full details will appear in next week's orders.

Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, February 23. Dress: Mufti, rifle, belt and bayonet to be carried. This is to be practice parade for the Annual Inspection.

10.—Machine Gun Troop.

Practice parade for G.O.C.'s Inspection at Volunteer Headquarters on Friday, February 23, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti, rifle, belt and bayonet.

11.—Armoured Car Company.

Car Section parades at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, February 21. Dress: Belt, rifle and bayonet.

Motor Cycle Section. G.O.C.'s Inspection Practice Parade, Friday, February 23, 1930. Dress: Mufti, belt, frog, bayonet and rifle.

All ranks are specially requested to attend the above in order to make a good show on the actual inspection.

12.—Machine Gun Company.

There will be no parades on Tuesday, February 25.

13.—Scottish Company.

PARADES. Thursday, February 27, 1930. Squad drill with arms. Belts and frogs will be worn.

No. 6 Platoon at Kowloon Dock under Lieut. G. Duncanson, M.B.E.

No. 7 Platoon at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. under Capt. H. R. Forsyth.

G.O.C.'s INSPECTION.

Thursday, March 13, 1930. All ranks are reminded that attendance at this parade is essential for efficiency and are asked to make every endeavour to attend parades and inspection.

14.—Portuguese Company.

PARADES. The Company will parade at Headquarters on Friday, February 21, at 5.30 p.m. for Company Training. It is most essential that as many as possible will do their utmost to attend the next three Friday parades.

15.—Reserve Company.

PART I. MUSKETRY. Part I. Musketry Table "T" will be fired by the Company at Stonecutters on Sunday, February 23.

Dress: Optional, but rifles and bayonets, belts and bandolier must be taken.

Launch will leave Queen's Pier at 9 a.m. and calling at Kowloon Police Pier at 9.10 a.m. Range Officer: Capt. A. M. Thornhill.

16.—Annual Rifle Meeting.

The Ranges at Stonecutters have been allotted to the Corps on Sunday, April 20, and Monday April 21. All ranks are reminded of this event and are requested to keep the dates free.

17.—Promotion and Appointment.

2nd Lieut. L. F. Nicholson to command the Battery as from February 1, 1930.

HELENA MAY MUSICALE.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

A very enjoyable programme of vocal and instrumental numbers, arranged by Mrs. Wyatt, was given at the Helena May Musicale yesterday.

A new vocalist, Mrs. A. Reinshagen, was introduced to music lovers of the Colony, and very pleasing her items proved. She has a small, sweet voice and gave us a selection of French Berceuses which were delightful in their spirit and music. Probably Mrs. Reinshagen felt a little strange facing a Hong Kong audience for the first time, but her reception can have left her in no doubt that we liked her singing very much, and if the new tones of her voice were due in part to this strangeness we may hear them more strongly on a future occasion.

The trio of piano violin and viola, given by Miss C. Mr. John and Miss J. Briggs respectively made an excellent opening number. They played as one person and very charming music they made.

Mr. Li Chor Chi, whose tenor voice is well known, gave some French and Italian songs, which were very well received, and Mrs. R. Sanger, another popular local vocalist, gained much applause for her songs in English and French.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD THIS YEAR.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Feb. 19. The Premier announced in the House of Commons to-day that the opening meeting of the Imperial Conference would take place in London on September 30.

Asked what steps he proposed to take to ensure closer economic relationships between Great Britain and the dominions and Colonies, Mr. MacDonald said some aspects at least of the problem would be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Conference, and he hoped some definite conclusions would be reached.

The Company will parade as strong as possible at Headquarters on Friday, February 23, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Optional, rifles and bayonet and belt.

All N.C.O.'s are reminded that their presence at all parades is most essential.

All ranks are reminded that the General Annual Inspection takes place on Thursday, March 13, details of which have already been published.

15.—Reserve Company.

PART I. MUSKETRY. Part I. Musketry Table "T" will be fired by the Company at Stonecutters on Sunday, February 23.

Dress: Optional, but rifles and bayonets, belts and bandolier must be taken.

Launch will leave Queen's Pier at 9 a.m. and calling at Kowloon Police Pier at 9.10 a.m. Range Officer: Capt. A. M. Thornhill.

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17.—Promotion and Appointment.

2nd Lieut. L. F. Nicholson to command the Battery as from February 1, 1930.

No. 1098 Drummer H. R. Major, No. 6 Platoon, to be Lt/Sergt. as from February 1, 1930.

18.—Strength.

The following recruit has been taken on the strength and posted as under:—

No. 1542 Pte. S. Balfour, Machine Gun Troop, from February 13, 1930.

No. 1543 Pte. G. H. Gandy, The Battery, from February 15, 1930.

No. 1544 Pte. D. E. Kilby, Armoured Car Company, from February 14, 1930.

19.—Struck Off the Strength.

Completion of over three years' service:—

No. 793 Pte. H. J. Fountain, No. 3 Platoon, as from November 1, 1929.

On Medical Ground:—

No. 1415 Pte. D. W. Gregory, No. 3 Platoon, as from November 1, 1929.

Having left the Colony:—

No. 1037 Pte. M. D. G. Hoare as from date.

No. 1313 Pte. H. D. Gregory, No. 4 Platoon, as from February 25, 1930.

20.—Leave.

2nd Lieut. L. F. Nicholson, The Battery, returned off leave as from February 19, 1930.

No. 1331 Pte. K. H. Bätger, No. 4 Platoon, returned off leave as from February 1, 1930.

2nd Lieut. J. F. Wright, No. 3 Platoon, from March 12, 1930, to December 31, 1930.

No. 517 Sergt. C. L. Edwards, Reserve Company, from March 3, 1930, to September 3, 1930.

No. 568 Lt/Sergt. C. L. Farmer, Armoured Car Company, from March 1, 1930, to November 30, 1930.

R. A. WOLFE-MURRAY, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C., Hong Kong, Feb. 20, 1930.

EGYPTIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

REPRESENTATIONS BY BRITAIN.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gillett, Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, stated that the Government had notified the Egyptian Government that they accepted the new Customs Tariff, but they had drawn the attention of the Egyptian Government to a few items in the tariff which appeared to call for reconsideration.

The tariff was provisional in character and further suggestions would be made to the Egyptian Government if the experience of working showed such action to be desirable.

BYRD EXPEDITION RELIEVED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Feb. 19. Rear-Admiral Byrd and his forty-two companions have been rescued by the relief ship, City of New York.

RUBBER PRICES.

EFFECT OF STOPPAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The stoppage of rubber production may, but is unlikely to, improve prices, according to opinion in Mincing Lane, where it is pointed out that the stoppage will merely cut out 35,000 tons from the estimated year's yield of 850,000.

NEW "SHELL" ISSUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 19.

It is learned that five million sterling's worth of Shell seven per cent. Second Preference Shares are being underwritten. It is understood that they will be issued next week at a price yielding about 112½ per cent.

EPIDEMIC IN EAST.

The Epidemiological Congress has decided to include Bagdad, and Vladivostok in the list of ports with which the Bureau has continuous connection.

TINY ISLAND ISSUES COINS AND STAMPS.

FOR USE OF FORTY PEOPLE ONLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The forty dwellers on Lundy Island, the "island kingdom" in the Bristol Channel owned by a London business man, Mr. Martin Coles Harman, are the proud possessors of new coinage and stamps for their exclusive use.

Only two coins and stamps are issued, their value corresponding in value to English penny and half-penny coins and stamps.

The coins are only legal tender on the island, and the stamps are only recognised for postage there.

Head of the "King." One side of the coin shows a head of the island's "king," or owner, the other bears a design of a puffin's head.

The island is sometimes known as Puffin Island, and the coins are called "puffins."

The two stamps are in green and red, with a puffin design on each. The words "Lundy lights and leads" are arranged round the bird's head on the coins.

The chief occupations of the island are farming, fishing, and horse-breeding. It is considered to be one of the most beautiful privately owned islands round the coasts of Europe, and was bought by Mr. Harman in 1923. It consists of about 1,050 acres.

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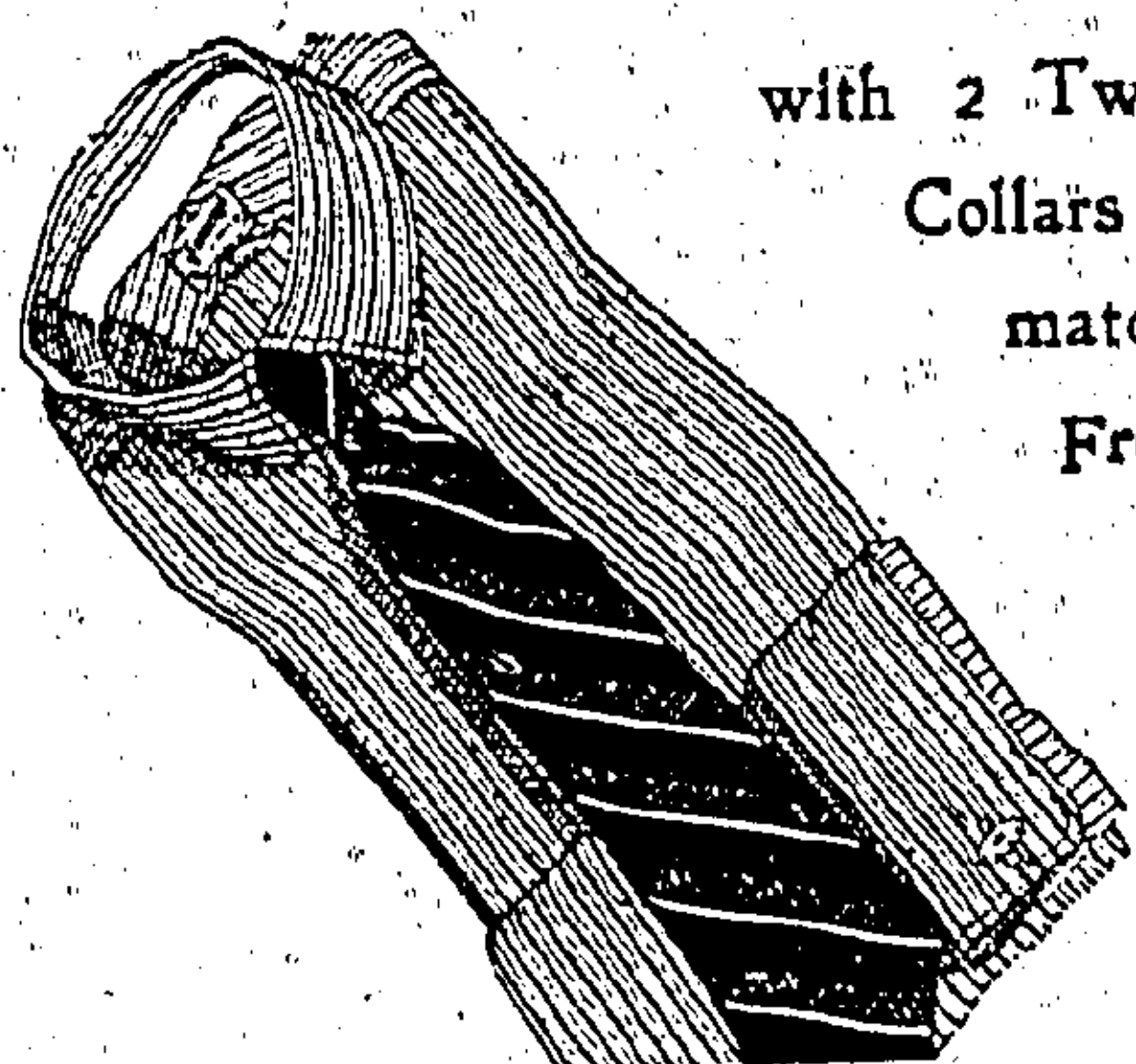
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THE SILVER SCREEN.

"SENSATION IN COURT."

Not many people who read with interest a report of the proceedings in a criminal trial can visualise the scene when the faithful reporter writes "sensation in court." In "The Bellamy Trial," now showing at the Queen's Theatre, the thrill is most effectively reproduced, and although the procedure may be unfamiliar to some, there is no doubt about its sensational effect. The story deals with a murder and the arrest of two innocent parties who, from circumstantial evidence, seems almost certain to be found guilty. In the nick of time application is made by "counsel" for the defence that a new witness be heard, and fortunately for the accused parties, an objection to this evidence is over-ruled. Everything ends happily, but in a manner nobody will suspect.

"The Bellamy Trial" is quite a good story, adapted for the screen from a popular magazine serial. Leatrice Joy plays the principal feminine part in the tragic narrative, and is supported by George Bernard, Kenneth Thompson, Betty Bronson, Margaret Seddon, Charles Middleton, Polly Moran and Charles H. Mailes. It is a strong company in a strong drama, full of dramatic interest. The actual climax after the trial is concluded is particularly effective, for not until then is it possible to realise the real truth of the tragedy. For those who like a "thriller" with a strong element of mystery in it, "The Bellamy Trial" will provide excellent entertainment. One of the bluejackets who was at yesterday's performance said to a shipmate he met outside:—"Good! Yes! I'd like to go in and see it again!"

Lon Chaney at the Star.

At the Star the always popular Lon Chaney is to be seen in "Where East is East," also a play full of thrilling incidents, and at the World Greta Garbo appears in "Wild Orchids," another story with a tropical flavour.

The Thrill of Aeroplane Fighting.

For the first time in history the public is being given an accurate close-up view of the most fascinating field in human activity—aviation. Just how it feels to go roaring at blinding speed thousands of feet above earth is being revealed to the public in "Wings," now showing at the Majestic Theatre, Kowloon. In "Wings" the spectator is seated in the plane with the pilot, and soars to the heights where the earth becomes only a dark and shapeless blotch. The story came from the pen of John Monk Saunders, an instructor in the United States Army Corps during the war. It was directed by William A. Wellman, who served with the Lafayette Squadron. Supervising the flying sequences were the aces of four nations: Captain S. C. Campbell, British; Ted Parson, French; Capt. Karl von Hartman, German; and James A. Healy, American. Richard Arlen, playing one of the featured roles in "Wings," was a member of the Royal Flying Corps. The picture is drawing crowded houses, and it will be advisable to book at Moutrie's or the theatre in order to be certain of getting good seats.

MIMI IN THE RAIN.

A MEMORY OF A PARIS MORNING.

When I was in Paris we of the *vingt gauds*, the students quarter, used to go regularly to the Opera Comique. And being in Paris, we went, whatever our nationality or religion, as the Parisians do, on Sunday. Of course other citizens of Paris, the wealthy, the tourists, and the foreign residents, went whatever day best suited them—just as we did—but that Sunday evening at the Opera was our regular form of recreation from a hard week in the studio.

Unlike the wealthy, however, we did not lie in bed on Sunday mornings. No virtue this but a necessity, for there were many others besides ourselves who were regular patrons of the cheap seats in the third circle. Every Sunday morning used to find a queue of not-to-be-well-dressed people waiting outside the Opera Comique for the box office to open. There were little shop girls, typists, clerks and worthy fathers and mothers of small families with small incomes, besides the students; and many of them had waited several hours. When some favourite prima donna was billed to sing the following Sunday—for we booked of necessity a week ahead—there would be a good number who were disappointed in not being able to obtain seats. More than once I have arrived rather late to find a very long queue with a very dependent tail of those who realised already that the wait would have been in vain.

No doubt the rich in the stalls and boxes enjoyed the operas, but they did not enjoy them as much as we did in the third circle. We knew every note of the music, and wanted to hear it all. How fiercely we "hissed" anyone who dared to whisper during the overture, and how we chattered and discussed, praised and blamed, as we trooped

(Continued at foot of next column).

VENEZIA READY FOR TRIAL RUN.

TRIP TO CANTON NEXT MONDAY.

SOME NOTES ON THE SHIP.

Shortly after 3 p.m. yesterday there was unusual activity at the waterfront, when a tidy-looking vessel, fitted with wireless and standing low in the water crossed the ferry track and tied up to the Douglas wharf. Perhaps it was the Chinese flag, and a blue triangle painted on a red background on the broad funnel, together with the red hued flags on the masts which sent all the waterfront folks hurrying in the direction of the wharf. The ship had hardly made fast to the wharf when boarding commenced in the unorthodox manner of clambering over the rails much to the amusement of the officers on the vessel. Among the throng were a good number of boarding house runners, who for once were disappointed, as the vessel had no passengers. However, the crowd lingered on peeping into every corner and exploring possibilities. In due course the workmen still engaged in planning the upper deck had perforce to erect a barrier to keep away the curious visitors from that part of the vessel.

It may be explained that the vessel which caused all this attraction was the *s.s. Venezia*, which will shortly be placed on the Canton run. On board were the manager of the China New Era Shipping Co., Ltd., owners of the vessel, and Mr. P. T. Farrell (Consulting Engineer and Surveyor) who has been superintending the repairs while the vessel was at the Kowloon Dock.

Room for 1,046 Passengers.

The vessel has been thoroughly renovated, and made a good impression as to her possibilities on the Canton run, there being accommodation for 1,046 passengers. She is fitted with two boilers, burning oil fuel, and triple-screw turbines capable of giving a speed of 20 knots.

An official trial will take place on Sunday afternoon, and on the following morning the vessel will sail for Canton for registration at that port. It is expected that she will return on Wednesday evening. A regular daily trip to Canton and back will then commence, and there will be excursion trips to Macao on Sundays. Before the vessel came under the Italian flag under the former owners, and took her present name, she was called the *Kingfisher* and was operated by an English concern. The name *Venezia* will remain under the present owners, who bought the vessel on April 9, 1929. It is interesting to recall that Capt. F. W. Crago and Chief Officer Blackwell, who brought her from Trieste, are still on board and will sign articles for the local run. The following was the itinerary of the *Venezia* on her trip to the East:—Left Trieste on April 16, Brindisi 18th, Piraeus 20th, Port Said 22nd, Suez 28th, Perim on May 2, Colombo 11th, Sabang 14th, Saigon 18th, and arrived Hong Kong on May 27. Engineer officers on the vessel are Mr. Louis and Mr. Broughton; the latter was formerly in the *San Nam Hoi*.

DEATH OF MRS. R. S. CRUZ.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Roman Perpeta Sequeira da Cruz at her residence, 14, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Mrs. da Cruz, who was the wife of Mr. Felisberto da Cruz, was a well known and very much respected member of the Portuguese Community, both her own and her husband's families having been connected with the Colony for many years. The funeral took place yesterday at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, a large number of friends and relatives being present, and many wreaths were sent.

out during the interval to sit on the stairs or window ledges. Many of us could sing, and we rehearsed in the interval the good things that were coming in the next act.

How many memories of those delightful days, of good friends, good jokes, good music and hard work, came crowding back when I heard that Mlle. Odette Darthys was in Hong Kong. It was raining in Paris when I waited in the rain for over two hours to get my seat for La Bohème. I forget who sang "Mimi," which is by the way Mlle. Darthys' favourite rôle, but I do not forget my disappointment—for I did not get a seat! And now I shall hear "Mimi" sing again as I heard her on other, happier Sundays in Paris, for Mlle. Darthys is giving a concert on Monday at the Theatre Royal. There will not I expect be a queue like those I remember—that is not the way of Hong Kong—but I hope that there will be no empty seats, for it is not often that we get a prima donna of the Opera to sing in our local theatre.

E.M.B.

CHINESE CONSTABLE

SHARP SENTENCES IMPOSED.

BRIBES AND FORGED CHOPS.

The case in which a Shantung sergeant and a constable were charged with accepting bribes from several opium divan keepers, was concluded before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. The sergeant was also charged with unlawful possession of forged chops, which he used for the purpose of evading proper performance of his duty.

The Magistrate convicted the sergeant on both counts and imposed sentences totalling nine months' hard labour and a fine of \$250 failing payment of which, another three months' hard labour would be served. The constable was acquitted.

Mr. L. R. Andrewes, Assistant Crown Solicitor, conducted the case for the Crown, and Mr. J. M. Remedios appeared for the sergeant. The second defendant, the constable, in the witness box totally denied taking any money from the opium divan keepers.

The Magistrate remarked that the evidence against this defendant was uncorroborated and it would not be safe to convict on the evidence of one witness, and he had a bad character. The man was then discharged.

The sergeant giving evidence said that the complainants had a grudge against him because he constantly searched them. Another Shantung constable, called by the defence, said that he and the defendant searched one of the complainants.

Unsatisfactory Evidence.

Mr. Remedios for the defence said that the evidence for the prosecution was very unsatisfactory. It was quite obvious that the witness had given it to save their own skins. They were confederates in the same game, and their evidence showed serious contradictions.

With regard to the matter of the chops, Mr. Remedios said that his client admitted that he made them, but for no other purpose, than to evade the long tour round his beat.

A Serious Offence.

His Worship found the defendant guilty on the first charge, namely the unlawful possession of the false chops, and imposed a sentence of three months' hard labour and a fine of \$250. In default of the fine being paid the defendant would serve an additional three months' hard labour.

The Magistrate remarked that it was a very serious offence and constituted grave misconduct as a police officer. It would make the constables slack on duty, knowing that the sergeant was not coming around. His Worship said that he had heard two murder cases recently in which the constable's check sheet provided important evidence. It might have happened, that that particular evidence was vital to the case and it would not bear the same weight if abuses of this kind were prevalent.

Bribery Charges Proved.

The Magistrate also convicted on the bribery charges and said that the evidence of the wife of one of the witnesses was very strong; she saw the defendant come to the house and receive the money. On the two charges relating to this offence sentences of three months' hard labour, to run consecutively were imposed. There were several other charges—four in all—on which his Worship did not convict, remarking that the evidence, as in the case against the second defendant, was not conclusive.

OMISSION TO FILE A SHARE RETURN.

EXTENSION GRANTED BY COURT.

An omission to file an allotment of shares as required by law was brought to the notice of the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) at the Supreme Court yesterday, when Mr. Leo D'Almada, jun., on behalf of the Vibro Piling Co., Ltd., applied for an extension of time in which to repair the omission.

Referring to an affidavit made by Mr. F. E. D'Almada Remedios, Secretary of the Company, which stated that between December 20, 1929, and February 8, 1930, 1,415 ordinary shares were allotted, counsel explained that the shares were allotted on December 20 and at a meeting of directors on February 6 certain allotments were cancelled. The whole of the shares were therefore out of time.

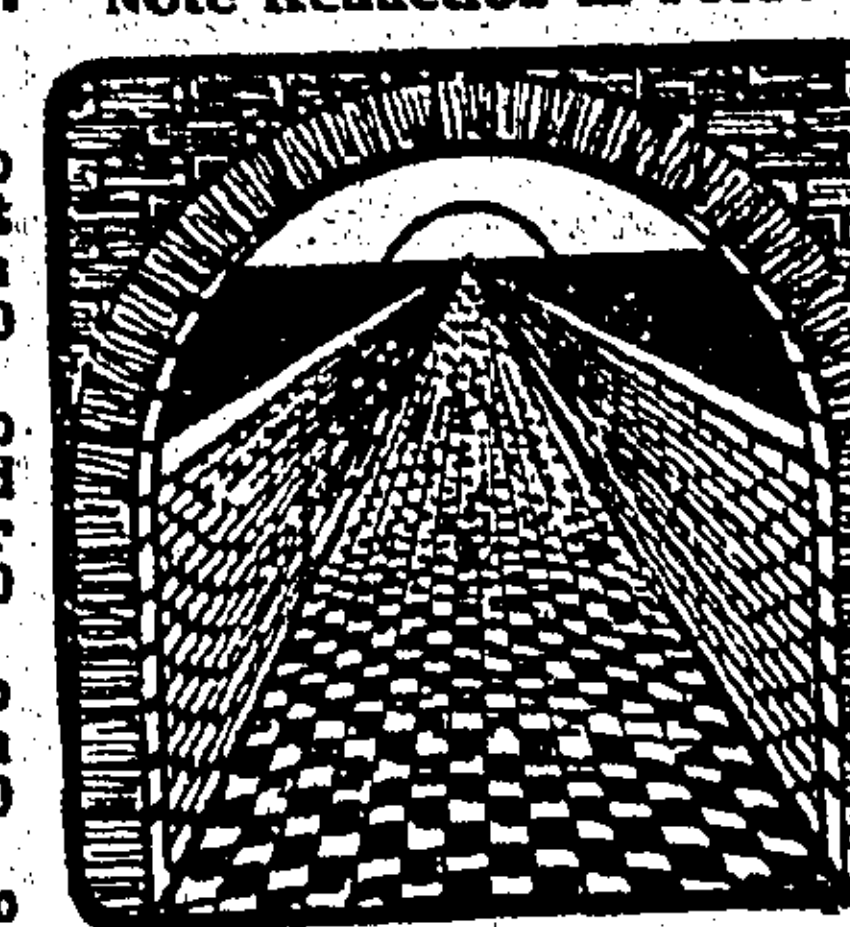
Mr. D'Almada continued that attention was called to the omission by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews. The omission was due to accident, inadvertence and a misunderstanding of the law on the part of the Secretary. As the Company was a private one, it was not necessary for the accounts or statutory report to be filed, and the Secretary was of the opinion that an allotment of shares need not be filed.

His Lordship granted the application, allowing one week's time.

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WHEN A SWEEP TICKET BECOMES A LOTTERY.

THE LAW AND POLICE PRACTICE EXPLAINED.

AUTHORITIES BENT ON PREVENTING PROFITEERING BY UNSCRUPULOUS AGENTS.

INTERESTING SUMMONSES AGAINST SINCERE CO'S EMPLOYEES.

At Central Magistracy yesterday, the Manager of Messrs. Sincere Company, Mr. Chan Sze, was summoned for keeping a gaming house and two *jokis* were summoned for selling and possessing lottery tickets.

The summonses arose out of police visits to the premises, when sweep tickets of the South China Athletic Association on the Hong Kong Derby were purchased by a clerk at Police Headquarters at \$15.50 and \$16, the face value of the tickets being \$10. During a subsequent search the police found that one *joki* also had tickets issued by other Club in his possession.

Mr. H. K. Holmes represented the Crown and Mr. Horace Lo appeared for the Manager of Sincere's.

Mr. Holmes in a long address to the Court pointed out that the letter of the law was that sweeps were lotteries and illegal; but no objection was made, in practice, to properly conducted sweeps, run on certain principles. The Inspector-General of Police gave no sanction, no encouragement, no approval and no immunity. The Club running sweeps must keep proper control of them and must not allow any exploitation of the "gambling spirit" in purchasers of tickets.

Mr. Horace Lo agreed that the prosecution had been a very proper one and the public would now know that the sale of sweep tickets above face value would not be tolerated.

The Magistrate convicted, the Manager being cautioned and the two *jokis* fined \$10 or fourteen days, the Magistrate, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, adding that he let the *jokis* off lightly because they were losing their employment.

FULL REPORT OF CROWN SOLICITOR'S ADDRESS.

Giving evidence, a clerk at Police Headquarters said that on February 13 he went to Messrs. Sincere's, and, at one of the counters on the ground floor, he asked the second defendant if he had any South China sweep tickets for sale. The second defendant told him that he was selling them at \$15.50 and had explained that the price was up because the tickets were scarce and difficult to obtain. On witness agreeing to buy a ticket, the second defendant produced a book of tickets from which witness selected and paid for one. The next day, witness again went to Sincere's but this time he went to the first floor where he once more asked for South China sweep tickets at one of the counters. The man behind the counter told him to wait a few minutes as he would have to go and fetch the tickets. He returned, however, without any. Witness then went to the ground floor, to the counter where he had purchased a ticket the previous day. Here he saw the third defendant and asked if the latter had South China tickets for sale, and the latter replied in the affirmative and asked for \$16.50 for each ticket. Witness asked him to reduce the price by fifty cents but the third defendant replied that he was only earning a commission and was not in a position to grant a reduction.

"Yung" Which Means Brokerage.

Mr. Hamilton: What word did he use for "Commission"?

Witness: The word "Yung" which means "brokerage".

Continuing, witness said that after the third defendant had refused to make a reduction, another man offered to sell witness a ticket at \$16. The man wore European dress but he had no hat on and witness thought he was an employee, as the man had offered witness a chair. However, by this time the third defendant agreed to accept \$16 and produced a book with only two tickets left. Witness bought one and paid for it.

The ticket was then produced in Court and identified by witness.

Mr. Lo (cross-examining): How did you know that such tickets were to be had at Sincere's?—I was told by friends.

Was anything put up in Sincere's to the effect that such tickets could be had?—No.

Inspector Murphy's Purchase.

Chief Detective Inspector Murphy giving evidence said that in execution of a warrant (which witness produced) he entered Sincere's at 12.30 p.m. on February 15. Witness went to the cashier's counter on the south side of the building, near Des Vaux Road. The second defendant was sitting inside the counter, and witness asked him if he had South China tickets for sale. The second defendant replied that they were being sold at \$16.50 and asked how many witness wanted, to which Mr. Murphy replied that he wanted about 20. The man then produced from an unlocked drawer in the counter, a book with four tickets left. Witness took the tickets and the defendant asked him to wait a little while, and after about ten minutes an errand boy came to the counter with another book of tickets, which was handed to the second defendant. There were five tickets in this book which the second defendant handed to Mr. Murphy, who remarked that that was all he had.

Witness then disclosed his identity and sent for the Manager. Witness showed him the warrant and with the Manager's consent they searched the enclosure occupied by the second defendant and there found one book of Derby tickets issued

by the Sullamess Association. There were eight tickets left in that book. Another book, issued by the Taung Shing Association, with six tickets left, was also found. All tickets were retained.

Mr. Lo (cross-examining): Did the defendant readily consent to your searching the premises?—Yes.

Did he admit or deny to you that he knew about the selling of the tickets on the premises?—He said he had no knowledge.

I think he rather wanted to dismiss the persons implicated at once?—He intimated that.

He was also rather anxious that you should charge them?—He suggested that I should arrest them.

Did he also tell you of the precaution he had taken against the staff selling sweep tickets?—No, I have no recollection of it.

The Manager's Innocence.

Do you yourself think that he had no knowledge of the going-on?—I am afraid I cannot express an opinion.

I think he told you that last year one member was found selling sweep tickets and he was dismissed?—No, I don't remember that.

Mr. Hamilton: Had you any knowledge that a premium was being charged on the tickets of the South China Association?—None at all. I had no knowledge that any premium was being charged.

Can you tell me what percentage of the South China Association takings is devoted to charity?—I am not in a position to tell you, but I believe

Do the South China Association give anything to the Jockey Club funds or to charity?—I know ten per cent. is being deducted but I don't know what for.

The Manager of Sincere's, Mr. Chan Sze, in his evidence stated that prior to the raid he was not aware that sweep tickets were being sold at Sincere's. It was not the policy of the Company to permit the sale of sweep tickets.

Warning to Staff.

Witness produced the minute book of the Company to show that the question had been deliberated, and, as a result, a notice was issued to the employees, the document being framed and posted in the Chinese mess of the Company. It read:—

"It has come to our knowledge that several Clubs and Associations in Hong Kong have recently issued cash sweep tickets, and entrusted them to various agents for sale.

"Such tickets have a flavour of gambling, and, as this store is a place for legitimate business, every member of the staff should make it his duty to maintain this standard in the interest of the Company. It is for this reason that every year we have specially prohibited all employees from selling cash sweep tickets on behalf of any person or association.

"Now, that cash sweep tickets have again appeared on the market, we wish to re-affirm the above prohibition, as some of our employees may not know this rule. Any offender against this rule will be severely reprimanded.

"By Order of the Management.

"Dated fifteenth of first moon, Ki Tee Year (24th February, 1929)."

Mr. Lo: Has there been any occasion for the dismissal of any member of the staff for selling sweep tickets?—Yes, a member of the staff in the toys department was dismissed at the end of last year.

Does the Sincere Company make any money out of the sweep tickets that have been sold by the second defendant?—No.

Mr. Hamilton: Having dismissed the employee what further steps did you take. Did you go round or did your assistant managers look round to see if any other tickets were sold?—We had inspectors on every floor. The one whom I asked was working with an inspector. The floor inspector did not report second defendant to me. I think they all do it quietly.

Defendants' Statements.

Asked if he wanted to make a statement, the second defendant said:—"When the Police approached me and told me they wanted to buy sweep tickets, I did not realise that it was against the law to sell the tickets. I ask the Court to pardon me."

In answer to a question by Mr. Hamilton, this defendant explained that he only earned fifty cents out of the sale of each ticket.

The third defendant, on being asked if he had anything to say, said:—"I have nothing to add to what the second defendant has said."

Is a Sweepstake a Lottery?

This concluded the evidence on both sides, and Mr. Holmes addressing the Court said that the first thing that arose was the legal point: "Is one of the race sweeps a lottery at all?"

Mr. Holmes went on to say that in England there was a group of old acts relating to gaming going back to very early days, and the case on the question as to whether a race sweep ticket was a lottery was based on the Gaming Act of 1892. As there was no definition of "lottery" in that Act, it became necessary to refer to the dictionary usage of that word.

Quoting from Halbury's Statutes and Laws, Mr. Holmes showed that a sweepstake was held to mean a lottery within the Act of 1892. From another authority, Mr. Holmes cited the instance of the keeper of a beerhouse who arranged for a sweepstake to be held on his premises on a horse-race and certain persons entered and paid sixpences for their tickets. It was held that that sweepstake was a lottery within the Act of 1892.

Mr. Holmes then cited an extract from the *Law Times Journal* of June 16, 1923. Before quoting the extract Mr. Holmes said it was particularly interesting because the present case came on prior to what is probably the most notable sporting event of the Colony—the Hong Kong Races. The extract said:—"With unfailing regularity at this time of the year the discussion arises as to the legality or otherwise of sweepstakes on the Derby. High executive authorities upon whom rest the duty of enforcing the law, draw a distinction between public and private lotteries, but of course no such distinction exists in the eye of the law. Save in the case of art unions exempted by special act of Parliament all lotteries are illegal and a sweepstake is a lottery in essence."

The Inspector-General's Action.

Mr. Holmes said that one reason why he read that extract was because he wanted to show that the general principles by which the Inspector-General of Police was guided were not peculiar to this Colony. The Inspector-General was doing no more than what was being done in other parts of the British Empire. Mr. Holmes told the Court that although he had not the matter before him, he knew it was said that certain announcements had been made in the United Kingdom with regard to certain sweepstakes there, to the effect that there would be no interference by the executive in the event of the sweepstakes being conducted on certain lines.

When the Inspector-General of Police acted on these principles, said Mr. Holmes, it did not mean that he gave any immunity. He has only laid down certain principles by which he is to be guided. The principles have also been laid down in other parts of the Empire and implied no immunity or approval.

The Practical Principle.

The general principle which guides the Inspector-General in this inaction—that is perhaps not the happiest word—is this. In the case of sweepstakes he recognises that the sporting inclinations of the general public extend far beyond the possibility of personal, active and actual participation in a sporting event. There is usually wide interest in sporting events but it is impossible for more than a very few to participate. Let us speak of the races. It is no exaggeration to say it is a most interesting sporting event. It is not limited to the owners and the riders and one method of sharing an interest is to indulge in sweepstakes. The idea is this. If a sporting event is initiated and managed and run by some sort of club or institution or association, they of course have the expenses, liabilities and anxieties of that event. The Inspector-General will take no action if the expenses in the case of a sweepstake in connection with that sporting event, do not exceed twenty per cent.; that is, roughly ten per cent. for organising the event and ten per cent. for conducting the sweep.

Proper Control Essential.

That still leaves other sporting clubs and groups of people who cannot organise, for some reason or other, an event themselves, but who nevertheless take a considerable interest and so they organise a sweepstake on that event. The commission or deduction allowed in that case is ten per cent. The Inspector-General of Police requires this: that clubs and associations who run these sweeps will keep these sweeps in proper control and they will see that the face value—\$10 in this case—is not merely "colour." If in fact that \$10 is merely "colour" and the tickets are sold for \$15 or \$12 or anything more than \$10, the percentage of commission has got out of the control of the Club, and that is what the Inspector-General wishes to stop. He wishes to keep the sweepstakes in the proper control of the Club, who must not allow them to get out of hand."

Continuing, Mr. Holmes said that when a person was gambling he did not care a straw what he paid for his ticket and those who sold sweep tickets for more than their face value were merely exploiting a person's gambling spirit.

The Local Gambling Ordinance.

Mr. Holmes then went on to read the local Gambling Ordinance which stated that "lottery includes any game, method or device, whereby money or money's worth is distributed or allotted in any manner depending upon or determined by chance or lot or the result of any race or contest, whether the same is held, drawn, exercised or managed within or without the Colony."

Mr. Holmes submitted that it was perfectly clear that lottery, as mentioned in the Gambling Ordinance, in no sense took away the ordinary definition of lottery.

With regard to the summons against the Manager, Mr. Holmes said that "Keeper," according to the Ordinance, meant and included "the occupier or person or any person who is appearing to have the care or management of such place." As far as care and management was concerned, said Mr. Holmes, there was no question that the defendant in the first summons was the person appearing to have the care and management of such place. It was necessary to find out the meaning of "such place," and Mr. Holmes contended that it meant a gaming house which according to the definition in the Ordinance was a place "open, kept or used for the purpose of lottery." In places where lottery tickets were sold, such places, contended Mr. Holmes, should be deemed to be kept for the purpose of a lottery. He submitted that the Manager of Sincere's came within the definition.

Before sitting down, Mr. Holmes said: "I want to make it perfectly clear that the Inspector-General of Police gives no sanction, no encouragement, no approval, no immunity. In certain cases the eye of the executive does not see what the eye of the law does."

Mr. Hamilton asked if the position was this: If the Jockey Club, or some other racing club, ran a sweep then there was no objection to twenty per cent., but if people having nothing to do with the Jockey Club or a race club, ran a sweep then it was ten per cent.

Mr. Holmes replied that that was so and added that of course, no club was allowed to lose control of the sweep.

Mr. Holmes added that if an association developed to such an extent that it specialised on sweeps, that was another story altogether. The whole thing must be done in a sporting way with a fair share for everybody. There was no question of aiming at, or preferring a particular club.

Mr. Lo's Submission to the Court.

Mr. Lo: My friend has made the position of the Police very clear. (Continued on next Column.)

ROUND THE COURTS.

ALL FOR A DOLLAR.

When a Chinese appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith for obtaining \$1 by false pretences from Cheung Tak Wo, 3, Kowloon City Road, the magistrate remarked that the case seemed rather one of larceny by a trick, and it would be better to have the charge altered. The case was then remanded until today.

It is alleged that defendant went to complainant's shop and ordered 50 cabbies of vinegar for his "master." The shop keeper had the vinegar weighed and ordered a *joki* to deliver it to the defendant's supposed master. Before the defendant left, however, he asked for a loan of a dollar, saying that it would be repaid with the money due for the vinegar.

He got the \$1, but on the way to the imaginary shop, he bolted, leaving the master and *joki* in the street.

THE RING AND THE BICYCLE.

When a Chinese was charged with stealing a gold ring from a shop in Yau-mat, it was stated that he entered the shop, selected a ring and asked for the bill. As this was being made out he left the shop, mounted his bicycle, which was "in attendance," and absconded. The shopkeeper gave chase but could not keep up with the machine. A detective stopped the shopkeeper and on learning the trouble boarded a bus, overtook the defendant and arrested him.

Remarking that it was another case of mis-using a hired bicycle the Magistrate imposed a sentence of two months' hard labour.

NOCTURNAL NUISANCES.

A young Chinese was cautioned by the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday for riding a bicycle at night without a light.

Sergeant Hughes told his Worship that he accepted the boy's story that the light had just gone out, and that he was arrested as he was about to re-light it.

The Magistrate remarked that he had been trying his best to stop the Chinese people riding bicycles at night and making nuisances of themselves.

A WOMAN'S TALE!

"If this man had been in the habit of asking you for money, why did you not report him to the Police?" This question was put by the Kowloon magistrate to a Chinese woman, who, when arrested for causing an obstruction in Portland Street, alleged that the Shantung constable demanded 30 cents from her, and when the money was not forthcoming, he took her to the Station.

Defendant replied that though she had no witnesses the statement she had made against the constable was nevertheless true.

The magistrate did not accept this and imposed a fine of \$2.

and I think there can be no doubt that this prosecution has been a very proper one. I think that by this means the public will know that the sale of sweep tickets at a high rate of profit, as in the case of the second and third defendants, will not be tolerated.

Mr. Lo then submitted that it would not be really fair to hold the Manager of a big concern like Sincere's responsible for an offence of which he had no knowledge.

Mr. Holmes had been very fair in his submission to the Court and while he (Mr. Lo) agreed that the Manager did technically come within the definition of "keeper," he asked, in view of the fact that he had not been proved that his client had anything to do with the sale of the tickets, that no conviction be recorded. The Manager could not know everything that was going on at Sincere's, but he had taken steps to deal with offenders when they were brought to his notice. Warnings were prominently posted and under the circumstances he asked the Court to discharge his client.

Mr. Hamilton then asked the second and third defendants what they drew in wages. The second man informed the Court that he earned six dollars a month and the third defendant said he earned eleven dollars.

Mr. Chan Sze pointed out that the two men were being trained as salesmen and were given free night school tuition, free board, free washing and even free barbering.

Magistrate's Decision.

Mr. Hamilton then registered a conviction against the Manager but added that he had no intention of imposing a penalty. He asked the defendant to be more careful in future.

The second defendant was fined \$10 or in default fourteen days' hard labour, for selling the tickets. On the second charge against him he was cautioned, the Magistrate adding that there was no evidence that he was getting a commission on the tickets.

The third defendant was fined \$10 or fourteen days.

The Magistrate observed that in imposing these light fines he was taking into consideration the fact that the two men were being dismissed from their employment.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAYS.
THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be OPEN for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS at 9.30 A.M. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 24th, 25th and 26th INSTANT, and CLOSE at 12 NOON (RACE MEETING).
Hong Kong, 19th Feb., 1930. [9057]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.
PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF MARY ANNE ELLEN YATES, late of 23, BRANHAM GARDENS, EARLS COURT in the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX in the UNITED KINGDOM, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the Provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to 18th MARCH, 1930. All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Underigned on or before that Date.

DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Executors,
1, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, 2, O. BUILDING, on WEDNESDAY 12th MARCH, 1930, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of presenting with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1929, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hong Kong, 19th Feb., 1930. [9055]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 41st ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 2, GOSWELL BUILDING, CHAIFER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONG KONG, on WEDNESDAY the 13th DAY of MARCH, 1930, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hong Kong, 20th Feb., 1930. [9056]

HONG KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the "CHEER O' CANTEN" on MONDAY, MARCH 3, at 11.15 A.M.

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at CITY HALL, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd FEBRUARY, 1930, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th FEBRUARY to SATURDAY, the 22nd FEBRUARY, 1930 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. O. HYNES,
Chief Manager,
Hong Kong, 3rd Feb., 1930. [8979]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 10, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, at 4.30 P.M. THURSDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1930, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th FEBRUARY to THURSDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1930 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager,
Hong Kong, 10th Feb., 1930. [9005]

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, the 10th MARCH, 1930, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st MARCH to 10th MARCH, 1930, Both Dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers, [9027]

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"ARDEE HOUSE"
FIRST class Private British Hotel
Stagnant position—Delightful views
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Telegraphic Ad. "HARRIS"
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THE KING OF WINES!

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REIMS

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Vin Brut and Very Dry.

Per Dozen Qts. ... \$104.00

" " Pints ... \$ 54.00

AYALA & CO. (Vintage)

Per Dozen Qts. ... \$95.00

" " Pints ... \$ 50.00

"GOLDEN GUINEA"

Sparkling Muscatel.

Per Dozen Qts. ... \$65.00

" " Pints ... \$ 35.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PHONE C. 616.

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

AMENDED NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., P. O. BUILDING, VICTORIA, HONG KONG, on TUESDAY, the 19th MARCH, 1930, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, Declaring a Dividend and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY to TUESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1930, Both Dates inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

8977]

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONG KONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 2, GOSWELL BUILDING, CHAIFER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONG KONG, on TUESDAY, the 19th DAY of MARCH, 1930, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, Declaring a Dividend and Electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone is now central to the south of Korea. Light variable winds may be expected along the S.E. Coast of China and moderate monsoon over the N. China Sea.

Local Forecast: E. winds, moderate, fine to cloudy.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 21, 1930.

CONSUMPTION IN HONG KONG.

"Is preventable why not prevented?" asked King EDWARD some thirty years ago, in connection with the ravages in England of the white plague. At that time fresh air was regarded by many as the "enemy" of sick people, and medical men preached in vain against the dangers of ill-ventilated rooms.

A large number of people in Great Britain had a horror of what was called "night-air," and the artificial and poisonous warmth of an unventilated room was always preferred to fresh air—and especially "night" air. To keep a bedroom window open through the sleeping hours was regarded as suicidal, and it is certain that a large proportion of sickly persons actually died of suffocation by bad air. In 1902 King EDWARD received an anonymous gift of \$200,000—subsequently known to have come from Sir ERNEST CASSER—and his Majesty decided that the money should be spent on building a sanatorium for the open-air treatment of tuberculosis. In 1910 an intensive attack was made in England upon the white plague, largely inspired by the King's pertinent query "if preventable, why not prevented?" After twenty years of persistent warfare, tuberculosis is no longer the scourge it was. It is recognised, of course, as a grave pest, but it is regarded as a disease which can be—and has been—very largely checked. Its attack can be resisted successfully if action is taken promptly; its ravages can be and have been reduced, and it is now fully recognised that delicate children—even the offspring of tubercular parents—need not contract the disease. No longer is it regarded as inevitable that boys and girls slightly under the normal average of physical fitness must go into a "decline." The war against consumption has been highly successful; it has not yet been won, but it is in process of winning. It is recognised as preventable, and is being prevented.

There are several reasons for this most satisfactory state of affairs, not only in England, but in other Western countries in varying degrees. First, details of the cause and course of the disease are better known to the medical profession—though there is still very much more to learn. Second, the conditions in which the poorer and therefore more vulnerable classes work and live have greatly improved. Third, there is a better understanding and practice of hygienic habits among classes of the community who were not only ignorant but obstinately prejudiced. Finally, public health authorities have been given power to enforce various measures in regard to the preparation and sale of food and drink, housing, ventilation, overcrowding, and so on—including, in some countries, compulsory notification of all cases of tuberculosis as an infectious disease. Of these four beneficial influences steadily at work, only one is operative in this Colony: Doctors here are able to keep themselves fully informed in regard to new theories regarding the cause and cure of consumption.

Cases coming under their care can be treated in accordance with modern practice as followed by the most progressive physicians in the West. That knowledge is consoling as far as it goes, but no doctor can cure an incurable case, and unless the disease is dealt with in its early stages, relief is not to be looked for. At the last meeting of the Sanitary Board Mr. M. R. Lo declared there were in this Colony thousands of cases of consumption in its early stages for which there was no hospital accommodation. The experience gained by Mr. Lo as Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital gives him some authority to speak on the subject, and he declares that neither that institution nor the Government Civil Hospital can provide the accommodation needed. He suggests, then, the provision by the Government of a sanatorium for tuberculous patients, but by a majority of four to three an alternative suggestion was adopted by the Sanitary Board: That body expresses much concern at the continued high level of mortality from tuberculosis, and urges the Government to consider if more effective steps can be taken to ensure as far as possible that conditions of residence in the Colony do not lend themselves to the aggravation or contraction of the disease, and to consider the feasibility of providing some form of "poor-law infirmary" for the care of chronic cases.

Little satisfaction is to be obtained from this very feeble expression of opinion, or rather timid recommendation. Obviously the Sanitary Board must formally express some concern at a high level of mortality from any disease—especially a preventable one. Having done that, the Board "urges" the Government (1) to consider if (2) more effective steps can be taken (3) to ensure "as far as possible" that germ-breeding centres are not tolerated, and (4) to consider the feasibility of providing a "poor-law infirmary" for chronic cases of tuberculosis. Just what do all these cautious, qualifying phrases mean? Simply that the Government is "urged" not to take any positive action, but merely to ascertain what everybody already knows—that housing conditions in the Colony are capable of improvement. A complete stranger to the port can see—within five minutes' walk of the landing-stage—ample evidence that conditions of residence do lend themselves to the contraction and aggravation of tuberculosis. "If preventable, why not prevented?" asked King EDWARD, and the same question will come to the mind of the astonished—and horrified—visitor. Undoubtedly more effective steps can and should be taken to ensure that housing conditions do not favour the breeding and spread of tubercular germs. But as Mr. Lo pointed out, it is a cold deal to tell an unfortunate coolie already suffering from consumption that the standard of living accommodation is capable of being improved. How is that possible improvement going to help him in his fight for life?

The Sanitary Board, however, has not overlooked this unhappy man altogether. It asks the Government—again not to do anything positive, but to consider the feasibility of providing some place where the unfortunate victim of tuberculosis may go to die. A poor substitute this for Mr. Lo's suggestion of a sanatorium where men and women can go to be cured! Dr. WELLINGTON considers a poor-law infirmary for chronic cases meets Mr. Lo's wishes in another form, but unless we greatly misunderstand that gentleman's desires, the Sanitary Board favours something altogether different. Mr. Lo has admitted—as everybody must—that the shocking overcrowding in houses should have attention, that filthy and dangerous habits should be prohibited, that wider streets and more open spaces be provided, that smoke dirt and dust nuisances be dealt with—but he wants to know what of the men and women who have already contracted the disease and, with skilled care, can be cured? Dr. WELLINGTON's answer to this is that many could be treated in their own houses "provided they had good food, fresh air, and complied with conditions such as were to be found in a sanatorium!" Quite true, as it is that if these people were in a position to enjoy good food, fresh air, and sanatorium living conditions they would never have contracted tuberculosis! It is absurd to suppose working men and women of the poorer class can, in their own homes, get the good food, fresh air, cleanliness, and care which are provided in a sanatorium. It cannot be done even in England, and it is a thousand times more difficult here in Hong Kong. Let it be frankly admitted there are many difficulties in the way of providing treatment suggested, just as there are difficulties peculiar to this colony in regard to other works of social reform which are sadly needed. But surely it must be also admitted—that pending the gradual disappearance of the plague-spots which admittedly exist—something can and should be done to help those unfortunate who are still curable, in addition to providing a refuge into which the wretched incurables may crawl to die.

News and Views.

One Chinese case of small-pox was the only entry on the Medical Officer of Health's return of notifiable diseases reported on Wednesday.

With a record described by Sir Robert Wallace, K.C., as "fearful," Daphne Freeland, aged 34, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at London Sessions on two charges of obtaining credit by fraud and another of stealing a coat. It was stated that the woman, separated from her husband a week after their marriage at Guildford Register Office. A long list of convictions against her included a sentence of three years' penal servitude for false pretences. She is a native of Boston (Lines), and a detective said that she had represented herself as a ward in Chancery.

The Wreckers.
Reuter to-day, in a cable from London, confirms the view expressed in these columns yesterday that the Beaverbrook-Rothermere "stunt" of Empire Free-trade is likely to do more harm than good. The Conservatives damn their "friends" with faint praise, pointing out that the formation of a fourth political party can have but one result—to weaken the Conservatives in a fight against common foe. The Morning Post shows the courage of its convictions by refusing to publish an advertisement of "Empire Crusade," and describes the tactics of its sponsors as being calculated to wreck the party. In Lord Beaverbrook's home country, Canada, prominence has been given to the news of its distinguished son's achievement, but "comment is neutral." It would be Canada, like Australia, is all for Empire trade so long as it does affect "home industry."

Looking Back 25 Years.
The report for presentation to the shareholders at the sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the Green Island Cement Company to be held at the office of the general managers, on Saturday, February 23, at 11 o'clock a.m. is as follows:—The net profit, including the amount brought forward from the previous year, amounts to \$345,054.82 which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—To place to reserve fund \$50,000, to pay a dividend of 20 per cent, \$200,000, to carry forward to next year's account \$85,054.82. The demand for cement steadily increased throughout the year, and as the company's plant in spite of everything we could do to increase the output is still inadequate, it has been decided to further extend the factory by the addition of a kiln and machinery which will increase the present production by nearly fifty per cent. On this account the capital of the company has recently been increased by special resolution to £1,500,000. It is anticipated that this addition will more than meet all our requirements for some years to come.—Hong Kong Daily Press, February, 1930.

Looking Back 50 Years.
The following account of some experiments with dynamite in Singapore may prove of interest to many Hong Kong readers. Mr. Teo, one of the agents of Nobel's Explosive Company is now in Hong Kong, and we understand some similar trials of dynamite will shortly take place here. On Saturday afternoon, the 21st ult., some experiments were made at the Borneo Company's Wharf, Singapore, for the purpose of proving to these merchants interested in shipping and insurance that dynamite in any vessel without the slightest fear of an explosion, and this was amply demonstrated before a large gathering of residents who, at the invitation of the Borneo Company, attended to witness the interesting experiment. First, a five-pound packet of dynamite was burnt in a blazing fire and not the slightest explosion occurred; then a cartridge was ignited by means of a fuse without a detonator; next a cartridge was caused to explode by means of a fuse with a detonator; a heavy block of iron was let fall by means of a pulley from a height of 50 feet on a box containing 2 lbs. of dynamite, with the result that the box was crushed to atoms, and the dynamite into powder, but there was no explosion. Afterwards, to prove "there was no deception," a portion of the powdered dynamite was taken and exploded; next 20 lbs. of gunpowder were exploded under a 5 lb. packet of dynamite, with the result that the dynamite, which of course was thrown into the air to a great height, fell to the ground without exploding. Then a pound of gunpowder was distributed amongst a 5 lb. packet of dynamite; the powder was exploded but the dynamite was not affected. These experiments prove beyond doubt or question that as an article of freight the hitherto much dreaded dynamite need be dreaded no more than rambling or pepper.—Hong Kong Daily Press, February 21 1880.

H.E. SIR WILLIAM PEEL.

EXPECTED HERE MAY 7.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.), has received a cable to the effect that the new Governor of Hong Kong, Sir William Peel, K.B.E., is expecting to arrive here on May 7.

An interesting account of Sir William's career and a warm tribute to his abilities is contained in the Straits Times, which says *inter alia*:

"Sir William was due to retire in February of this year, having attained the age of 55, but his period of service was extended for two years on the recommendation of Sir Hugh Clifford, when the latter was High Commissioner for the Malay States. There was, therefore, every reason to suppose that the remainder of Sir William's service would be spent in the F.M.S."

Fine Scholastic Career.

Sir William was educated at Silcoates School, and at the age of 17 he was awarded an open scholarship for mathematics at Queen's College, Cambridge. He took up residence the following year, and during his four years college career he won his college colours for Rugby, Association, and rowing, and would have taken part in the University Boat Race but for vein trouble. The same disability also prevented him from getting his Rugby Blue.

His collegiate career came to an end in 1890, when he took his degree, being eleventh Wrangler.

Joins F.M.S. Civil Service.

He took the examination for the Joint Home and Indian Civil Service, but failed to come within the favoured few who qualified for India, and accepted an Eastern cadetship. A year later, at the age of 22, he sailed for Malaya.

In July, 1918, Mr. Peel (as he then was) proceeded to Singapore to take over the Presidency of the Municipal Commissioners, and then commenced a strenuous and exacting period in his career.

As Joint Passage Controller, S.S. and F.M.S., and chairman of the European Unemployment Committee, he had unenviable duties to perform, the latter post in particular involving the maintenance and assistance of several thousand Europeans who reached the verge of destitution during the post-war slump.

Famine Relief Work.

A big appointment fell to him in May, 1918, when he became Food Controller for Malaya—and was faced with the failure of the rice crops in India and later in Siam. In 1920 and 1921 he was Controller of Labour, S.S. and F.M.S., and in 1922 he went to Kedah as British Adviser. He remained in that State until May, 1923, when he became Resident Councillor, Penang; and in June, 1923, he was appointed Chief Secretary to Government, F.M.S. In May, 1927, he administered the Government of the Colony of Hong Kong. He was awarded the C.M.G. in 1926 and the K.B.E. two years later.

Sir William has been in charge of the Federated States during the difficult period following the removal of rubber restriction, to which he was a confessed opponent, but he will leave the F.M.S. in a thoroughly sound, if not prosperous, condition.

COWARDLY ATTACK ON CHINESE.

WOUNDED AND LEFT UNCONSCIOUS.

At about 12.30 a.m. yesterday morning a murderous attack was made, apparently by several men, on Mr. Yuen Tam Sun, the head of the Cheung Hing firm and manager of the Cheung Kwok restaurant. The incident took place in Hing Loong Street, near the Western Market, and it appears that an axe was used by one of the assailants, who crept up to Mr. Yuen from behind.

Mr. Yuen was left, apparently dead, on the pavement, where he was discovered by the police. He was taken to the G.C.H., where it was found that the wound, though rather serious, was not of a dangerous nature.

Chinese Maritime Customs Publications

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- QUARTERLY TRADE RETURNS OF THE ABOVE STATIONS FOR THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS 1929. 10 Cents Each.
- NOTICES TO MARINERS 1929. ... 25 Cents Each.
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JAPAN'S ELECTIONS.

GOVERNMENT PARTY
EXPECTED TO WIN.HEAVY VOTING FORE-
CASTED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

Contrary to the weather forecasts, the second general election, since the institution of manhood suffrage, is being conducted to-day in brilliant sunshine.

There is a total of 843 candidates, of which 357 are of the Minseitō Party, 306 of the Seiyūkai Party, 83 Proletarians, and 97 Independents, contesting 468 seats. It is generally expected that the Minseitō Party will win, though it is questioned whether they will obtain a clear majority.

The Proletarians are expected to poll many more votes than in the 1926 election, though they are unlikely to win more than twelve or fifteen seats, owing to the bitter internal strife between the left and right wings, which is resulting in the candidates fighting each other instead of concentrating against other parties.

Premier Confident of Victory.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

"The Government will win to-day's election by a comfortable margin," Premier Yuko Hamaguchi told newspapermen this morning, as Japanese voters went to the polls to vote for members of the lower House of the Diet. "I believe we will elect more than 230 candidates. We may win as many as 240 seats."

Tsuyoshi Inukai, venerable leader of the Seiyūkai—the principal Opposition party—was somewhat more cautious, forecasting the election of 220 Seiyūkai candidates. Neutral observers forecast party strength in the new Diet, which has a total of 468 members, as follows:

Minseitō or Government party, 230 to 235.
Seiyūkai, 200 to 220.
Proletarians, 10 to 12.
Meisaku, or progressives, three or four.
Kokumichi Doshikai or National Union, two or three.

A few independent candidates may be elected, following the usual Japanese custom of running on an independent platform, and then joining the party which offers them the greatest inducement.

Proletarians, in a last-minute statement, declared their candidates will receive unusual support from the Korean voters, enfranchised as a result of a ruling which allows ballots to be cast in the Korean language. There are about 50,000 Koreans, chiefly laborers, entitled to vote because of their residence in Japan.

Many candidates withdrew at the last moment as a result of the law forbidding their deposits in event they should fail to receive a minimum number of votes. Every candidate had to deposit Yen 2,000 with the Government Deposits Bureau when he entered his name. The deposit will be returned to any candidate who receives the minimum legal vote.

Heavy Poll Expected.

A heavy vote was forecast, some newspapers asserting that nearly 12,000,000 men are qualified to cast ballots to-day and that more than 10,000,000 will exercise their prerogative. The polling-places will be open from early this morning until dark.

To-day's election was called when Emperor Hirohito dissolved the 57th session of the Diet a month ago at the request of Mr. Hamaguchi, who said a special election was necessary to obtain members truly representative of the popular will. The Seiyūkai Party Cabinet, headed by the late General Giichi Tanaka, had been overthrown on July 2, causing the formation of a Minseitō Party Government despite the fact the Minseitō could not master a majority in the Diet. The Premier argued that the Seiyūkai had lost public confidence because of its adventures in China and its attitude towards the philosophy of the Kellogg-Briand treaty against war.

Chang Tso Lin's Ghost.

In China the Seiyūkai was charged with criminal carelessness in connection with the assassination of the late Chang Tso Lin and the Tainan incident, which aggravated the strained relations between Japan and her neighbor. At home the party was charged with insulting the Emperor by accepting the Kellogg treaty in the name of the people rather than that of their ruler.

Government's Chances.

The present Government is likely to continue in office indefinitely, as it has a good record and a brilliant personnel including the Premier, Mr. Hamaguchi, popularly known as "The Lion," Baron K. Shidehara, former Ambassador in Washington as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Junnosuke Inouye, former Governor of the Bank of Japan, as Minister of Finance.

Baron Shidehara has done much to soothe the exasperated Chinese and is progressing with his programme for a revision of the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty. Mr. Inouye is a national hero for the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

U.S. AND FRANCE.

KELLOGG PACT MAY BE
STRENGTHENED.NAVAL CONFERENCE
ADJOURNED.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Washington, Feb. 20.

The question of strengthening the Kellogg Pact in order to meet the views of France is engaging the attention of the Government. Responsible officials of the State Department disclaim any knowledge that such a proposal has been made to the White House, but it is understood that Mr. Stimson has been in constant communication with President Hoover on the matter during the past week. It is learned that Mr. Hoover favors meeting the French halfway. He is apprehensive of the effect that such a step may have on the Senate. Mr. Hoover is anxious at all costs to get any naval limitation treaty concluded in London ratified by the Senate, and, in view of the fact that only five of the Kellogg Pact signatories are represented in the London Conference, it might give an unfavorable impression if one of these Powers tried to change the Kellogg Pact.

"FAITH HOPE AND
PARITY."ITALIAN DELEGATE'S
DECLARATION.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

London, Feb. 19.

A communique states that as the result of consultations, the heads of the delegations to the Naval Conference have adjourned until February 28. Meanwhile, the Experts Committee established by the First Committee will complete its work. This is interpreted to mean that the committee will sit for a few days to complete the work in connection with special and exempt vessels, but the question of submarines has been postponed.

Italy in a Memorandum to the Naval Conference, reiterates her willingness to accept the lowest limit of armaments, provided the figure is not exceeded by any other continental European Power, (thus insisting on parity with France, although it does not mention France), and declares that the idea of armed conflict with any power is totally foreign to Italy's established naval policy.

Signor Grandi told press men subsequently that the document contained nothing new. "It is a document of faith, hope, parity and reduction. I have not lost hope for the success of the Conference."

The French Cabinet.

Paris, Feb. 19.

M. Tardieu, the Premier, spent an hour with M. Doumergue, the President to-day, and, it is believed, intimated that the next Prime Minister should be chosen from the majority which asserted itself in the Chamber on February 17. On the other hand, M. Doumergue emphasised the necessity of continuity from the standpoint of the course of the naval negotiations in London, and M. Tardieu's present disinclination to form a Ministry is considered by no means to be fixed.

M. Chaumets to Form New
Cabinet.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Paris, Feb. 20.

M. Chaumets, President of the Radical Group in the Chamber, is undertaking to form a cabinet which will be a "union of republicans around a democratic programme." He has asked M. Tardieu to join the Cabinet.

INDUSTRIAL FAIR.
PLANS FOR ENLARGING
SCOPE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Feb. 19.

The President of the Board of Trade has set up a committee of prominent business men to examine the present situation as regards the British Industries Fair, and to consider what means can be adopted to increase still further its utility to British trade.

The Chairman, Mr. Viscount Chelmsford, the Committee will, *inter alia*, investigate and report on the possibility of extending the scope of the Fair, the holding of a second Fair in the autumn, the holding a Fair on sections of it at centres abroad, and the organising a travelling Fair either in ships or by trains.

success of his programme in lifting the embargo on the export of gold and silver, in effect since the days of the World War. The embargo was taken off on January 11, and despite the fact that huge sums of gold coin have been exported from Japan since that time, largely by American banking interests, Japanese feel that the act restored them to financial equality with the Great Powers.

CHINESE AND B.O.T.
EXAMS.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

NO CERTIFICATE OF
COMPETENCY.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

London, Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question in regard to the notice by the Government of Hong Kong that Chinese nationals would be permitted to sit for Board of Trade examinations as masters, first mates and chief engineers, under the same conditions as British subjects, Dr. Drummond Shiells pointed out that it was expressly stated that Chinese nationals would not receive a certificate of competency, but a letter signed by the chief examiner, certifying that the examination had been passed. The letter would not entitle the holders to the rights conferred by a certificate of competency.

He added that the action of the Colonial Authorities was taken with the approval of His Majesty's Government.

THE RED WAR ON
RELIGION.BRITISH GOVERNMENT
PROCEEDS CAREFULLY.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

London, Feb. 19.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons regarding the alleged persecution of Christians in Russia, Mr. Arthur Henderson stated that the British Ambassador at Moscow was doing his best to inform himself of the facts and that he was awaiting the Ambassador's report.

A despatch on the subject had already been received from the Ambassador but it was only of a preliminary character and he was not prepared to publish that.

It was obvious that the value of diplomatic correspondence between the Government and His Majesty's representatives abroad would be seriously compromised if the impression were created that the despatches received from them must necessarily be published.

The Government were anxious to ascertain the facts and would welcome specific evidence from any quarter concerning the allegations which had been made.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, the son of the Premier, intervening during the questions, remarked that just a month ago, in the company of a thousand people, he had worshipped peacefully in the Cathedral of the Redeemer in Moscow.

INDIAN ASSEMBLY.

GOVERNMENT SUGGESTIONS
ACCEPTED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

New Delhi, Feb. 20.

Amid loud cheers in the Assembly, Mr. Patel, the President, announced his acceptance of the convention proposed by the viceroy to settle the dispute concerning police protection for the chamber.

Mr. Patel said that they were always willing to be guided by the considered advice of the authorities. The above message refers to differences between the Government and Mr. Patel over the question of controlling the admission of visitors to the Assembly.

GANDHI ON CIVIL
DISOBEDIENCE.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Ahmedabad, Feb. 20.

Mr. Gandhi, writing in his paper *Young India*, declares the only danger regarding civil disobedience will be an outbreak of violence "if there is violence I now know the way; I will not retrace as at Bardoli (when a number of policemen were killed by the mob), this struggle, in a battle for freedom, of non-violence against violence must continue until not a single representative is left alive."

Replying to a query, whether he would ultimately raise force against the British, Gandhi says "My love for non-violence is superior to everything mundane, or supermundane. I embark on this campaign as much out of love for the Englishman as for Indian. By self-suffering I seek to convert; never to destroy him."

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Havana, Feb. 19.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the total Cuban sugar production for the present season will not exceed 4,300,000 long tons.

SHANGHAI DAILY
SPEAKS OUT.PROVISIONAL COURT
AGREEMENT.ADVICE TO MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Shanghai, Feb. 20.

Commenting on the Agreement which sets up three Chinese Courts in the International Settlement, in substitution of the Provisional Court, the *North China Daily News* remarks that the Agreement conveys the impression that it has been concluded on the foreign side by men who have no first-hand knowledge of the Provisional Court and who took no advice from those who had.

The journal asserts that the Shanghai Municipal Council were never given an opportunity to consider the draft agreement, although the Chairman (Mr. Arnold) and the Director General (Mr. Fessenden) were consulted, which, the *Daily News* points out, is emphatically not the same thing.

What of the Future?

After paying a tribute to Dr. C. T. Wang's good faith and the "deservedly high" reputation of the President of the Judicial Yuan (Mr. Wan Chung Hui), the paper says it is impossible to be blind to the fact that the Chinese Ministers, with whom agreements are made are not the men with whom ultimate power rests.

The *Daily News* asks what will be the position of the Settlement if Nanking's enemies or some wave of Communism succeeds in overthrowing the Government.

It finally calls on the Shanghai Municipal Council to be fully prepared on April 1 to utilize "the solitary safeguard" provided by Article VI—to speak plainly, act firmly, and realize that they are the Government of Shanghai, with whom rests the supreme duty of keeping law and order in the Settlement.

CANTON TROOPS TAKE
WATLAM.IMPORTANT SUCCESS IN
KWANGSI.

According to the vernacular Press, Cantonese troops occupied Watlam in Southern Kwangsi on Wednesday afternoon. Following the capture of Paklau, troops under Tsoi Ting Kai and Chiang Kwong Nai attacked Watlam which was held by a large number of Kwangsi troops. The attack lasted several days, and the Kwangsi troops finally abandoned the place following a heavy bombardment by Canton aeroplanes. The Cantonese troops are now marching on Lukchun and Pokpak to the south of Watlam.

The fall of Watlam was a heavy blow to the Kwangsi "Ironside" coalition as it cut communications between the Kwangsi troops in Kwangsi and the "Ironside" in Southern Kwangtung.

General Chen Tsai Tong has dispatched a reinforce under Wong Ting Chua to reinforce the troops in Loting, which place is being threatened by the "Ironside." Heung Hon Ping's division is now moving from Paklau to attack the "Ironside" in Southern Kwangtung.

A Wuchow report says that Li Tsung Jen, Pei Chung Hsi and Wong Shu Hung are reorganizing the Kwangsi troops and have dismissed several officers whose loyalty to Kwangsi is doubtful. Others have been "detained," among them being Colonels Mong Chi and Wong Kuen.

THE TWO CHEN'S CONFER.

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL
AFFAIRS.

A Canton report says that General Chen Ming Shun left on Wednesday afternoon for Wuchow by the sea-plane. Chen Kiang, who was Mr. Fan Chi Mo, the Canton Finance Commissioner. The Governor is to meet General Chen Tsai Tong and discuss the situation in the Liang Kwang Provinces and in the North. He is expected back in Canton in a day or two.

GUARDS ON BRITISH
SHIPS.GOVERNMENT'S DECISION
UNCHANGED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

London, Feb. 19.

Piracy in Chinese waters was the subject of questions in the House of Commons to-day, and Mr. A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, undertook to reply.

He stated that the Indian guards from the Hong Kong Police, from which the guards who rendered such conspicuous service in the case of the s.s. *Huiching* were drawn, would still continue to be available after April 1, for merchantmen against piracy.

The Government saw no reason to change its decision that the supply of armed guards from His Majesty's Forces should cease on April 1.

THE NORTHERN
SITUATION.BOTH SIDES PREPARE FOR
WAR.FENG TO ADVANCE ON
HANKOW.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

Peking, Feb. 20.

Over sixty per cent. of the Shanai troops have been mobilized. Yen Hsi Shan has decided to make General Hsiao Chen, his right-hand man to be commander-in-chief of the Shanai troops. Feng Yu Hsiang will resume the post as Commander-in-Chief of the Kuomintang. Han Fu Chu will take full command of the anti-Nanking forces in Honan. These three groups of anti-Nanking troops are advancing along the Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Hankow and Lung-hai Railways respectively.

The troops under Han Fu Chu and Shih Yu Shan are advancing westward to attack Shantung. Their vanguards are reported to have arrived at Tsaohsien, and are threatening Taining in Shantung.

Martial Law in Peking.

Martial law has been declared at Peking and Tientsin at night since the 15th. Telegrams and letters are censored and passengers are searched.

The Nanking Troops.

The Nanking troops in Honan consist of those under Wei Yi San at Sincing, those under Wang Chin Yu at Hsuehchung, those under Liu Chun Yung and Hsu Yuan Chuan between Loh and Chumatsien, and the 6th, 9th and 11th Divisions at Sinyangchow and Wushengkwang.

Situation Quiet in Hankow.

The situation here remains quiet. A military conference was held lately, in the course of which General Ho Cheng Chun said that he believed that Yen Hsi Shan would not revolt against the Central Government.

Manchurian Support for Central
Government.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Shanghai, Feb. 20.

The *Kuo Min* learns that the Manchurian Authorities are issuing a circular telegram announcing their support of the Central Government.

NANKING, Feb. 20. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's personal representative, Liu Kwang, has left for Mukden to confer with General Chang Hsueh Liang relative to the present political situation.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER
TO MEXICO.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

Nanking, Feb. 20.

The Central Government has appointed Mr. Li Cu Chao as Chinese Minister to Mexico. Mr. Li was formerly a member of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, and Commissioner of Industry and Commerce of Kwangtung.

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

TARIFF AGREEMENT
SIGNED.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

Nanking, Feb. 20.

A Sino-Japanese agreement regarding tariffs has been concluded. It will be signed by Mr. T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance and Mr. S. Yada, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires within the next few days.

OPIUM CONVENTIONS.

A REMINDER TO TURKEY
AND PERSIA.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Arthur Henderson was asked whether the Foreign Office had taken, or would take, steps to induce Turkey and Persia to ratify the Opium Conventions, seeing how far the success of the anti-drug campaign depended upon united international action.

He replied that British representatives in Turkey had from time to time urged upon the Turkish Government the desirability of their acceding to the Opium Conventions, and the question of Persia's attitude to the Conventions had been the subject of discussion at the Council of the League of Nations, of which Persia was a member.

Neither the Turkish nor the Persian Government could be in any doubt regarding the importance attached by the British Government, as by other parties, to the Opium Conventions or to their undertaking at an early date the obligations of these instruments.

"UNITED EMPIRE
PARTY."

MIXED RECEPTION AT HOME.

CONSERVATIVES ALARMED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

London, Feb. 20.

The attitude of the politicians and the Press generally towards the "United Empire Party" is beginning to take shape, and it is generally doubted whether the Crusade will find the electorate sufficiently spell-bound to change the whole face of party politics.

The Party leaders themselves are silent. The Labourites and the Liberals are hostile, but disdainful. The Conservatives, from which the Crusaders anticipate the largest accession, damn the new Party with faint praise, declaring that Free Trade within the Empire has long been the Conservative ideal, but that it is ruled out of practical politics.

A Fourth Party.

A "Fourth Party" can only weaken the Conservatives in their fight against a common foe, Free Trade.

The *Morning Post*, refusing to print the Crusaders' advertisement, describes the tactics of Beaverbrook, and Rothermere, as wrecking.

The formation of the new Party has been given considerable prominence in Canada, but comment is neutral.

A Fighting Fund.

In a further announcement with regard to the United Empire Party, Lord Beaverbrook says it is intended at first to proceed with organisation by local centres, and, secondly, to raise a Fighting Fund of £100,000.

The Trustees of the Fighting Fund will be the Right Hon. Mr. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., and Sir H. Cunliffe Owen.

Lord Beaverbrook appeals for subscriptions to the Fighting Fund, emphasising that "everything we do in pursuit of our aim is done in full daylight."

"The Free Trade Superstition."

London, Feb. 20.

Mr. Amery speaking at Derby, regretted Lord Beaverbrook's decision to launch a new party, because it was a real danger. "The struggles for candidatures are weakening us in the fight against the common foe, the free trade superstition."

Mr. Amery also reaffirmed his loyalty to Mr. Baldwin.

ARTIC FLIGHT DISASTER.

NORWEGIAN AIRMAN'S BODY
FOUND.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Feb. 20.

Lieut. Eielson's body has been discovered beneath the wreckage of his aeroplane.

Apparently Eielson and Borland were killed instantly when the machine crashed.

THE STANDARD OIL
DISASTER.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Feb. 19.

The death-roll in the Standard Oil disaster at Elizabeth (New Jersey) now totals ten.

Nine others are not expected to live, and it is feared that a score more are permanently blind. It appears that the explosion was due to a leak in a gas-pipe.

CARR'S CORONATION ASSORTED BISCUITS

Delicious cream filled biscuits of various flavours and rich little shortbread pieces. Just the biscuits to give you and your friends every satisfaction.

Made by **CARR'S** of CARLISLE England.

Sports News

FINAL TRY-OUTS AT HAPPY VALLEY.

MR. NOODT TAKES HYNES AND MACKIE'S DERBY PROBABLY OVER THE MILE.

HOW THE SUBS ARE SHAPING NOW.

[By "MORNING DEW"]

The last try-out of the training season, prior to the Annual Race Meeting, took place yesterday, a long list of ponies being sent over half or three-quarters of a mile.

Quite a number of subs were clocked, including the two most promising animals—Baby Face and Tangle. The former will be ridden, I understand, by Mr. Hill, and the latter by Mr. Noodt in the Valley Stakes. Iron Blood, another good animal, was also clocked.

Peppermint and Picallilli were both taken over the mile, but whereas the former was allowed to "slug" the latter went pretty well and will be worth watching in the shorter races.

The times taken yesterday were as follows:—

SAND COURSE.

Sub-Griffins.

	Dis- tance.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Last Qr.
Ah Suen (Mr. Knoll)	39	1.14	1.40.3	—	—	32.3
Baby Face (Mr. Hill)	35	1.13	—	—	—	33
Bayrum (Mr. Frost)	37.1	1.14	1.47	—	—	33
Catalan (Mr. Knoll)	34.2	1.07	—	—	—	32.3
Devil's Dyke (Mr. Bulteel)	33.2	1.09	—	—	—	32.3
Done Again (Mr. Heard)	33.1	1.03	—	—	—	31.4
Duke of Unga (Mr. Chang)	33.1	1.03	—	—	—	31.4
Dunce (Mr. Layton)	37	1.03.1	—	—	—	31.4
First Key (Mr. Knoll)	34.2	1.07	—	—	—	32.3
Greyback (Mr. Frost)	33.2	1.07.4	—	—	—	31.4
Hoang Kong Beau (Mr. Collaco)	34.1	1.03	—	—	—	31.4
Happy Day (Mr. Knoll)	40	1.20	1.55	—	—	33
Honourforth (Mr. Knoll)	33	1.07.3	—	—	—	31.3
Huachaf (Mr. Encarnacao)	33.2	1.07.2	1.39.2	—	—	33
Iron Blood (Mr. Chang)	34	1.08	—	—	—	34
Jade (Mr. Backhouse)	34.2	1.07	—	—	—	32.3
Loch Fyne (Mr. Heard)	33.2	1.07.4	—	—	—	31.2
Magic Caduceus (Boy)	37.4	1.12.4	1.44.3	—	—	31.4
Martini Cocktail (Mr. Rosa)	35	1.07.2	—	—	—	32.2
Osiris (Mr. Bowling)	37.2	1.14	1.48.4	—	—	34.4
Pagoda (Mr. Harriman)	33.4	1.16	1.54.2	2.28.1	—	33.4
Peppermint (Mr. Noodt)	33.2	1.07.1	—	—	—	33.4
Sixty (Mr. Stanton)	40	1.20	1.55.3	—	—	32.3
Strathroy (Mr. Arnold)	36	1.08	—	—	—	33
Tombola (Mr. Reidy)	30.2	1.12.1	1.45	—	—	32.4
Tango (Mr. Noodt)	32.1	1.03.3	—	—	—	31.2
Tenchit (Mr. Bulteel)	34.2	1.03.1	—	—	—	30.4
The Doddo (Mr. Bulteel)	30.4	1.14	—	—	—	34.1
The Ringer (Mr. Backhouse)	40	1.20	1.54	—	—	34
What's Yours (Mr. Chang)	—	—	—	—	—	—

Griffins.

Abel (Mr. Heard)	35.2	1.03.2	1.39	—	30.3
African Eve (Mr. Bowling)	37	1.13	1.44.2	—	31.2
Albatross (Mr. Layton)	33.3	1.05.2	1.40.4	2.16	33.2
Blue Heaven (Mr. Rosa)	41	1.19.2	1.49.3	—	30.1
Four Clubs (Mr. Bulteel)	38.1	1.11.4	1.46	2.17.2	31.2
Dianna (Mr. Reidy)	32	1.03.2	—	—	31.2
Grand Tattoo Eye (Mr. Bowling)	38	1.14	1.47.2	—	33.2
Grey Dawn (Mr. Heard)	35	1.09.3	1.46	2.16.3	30.3
Partridge (Mr. Rosa)	36	1.12	1.49	2.19	30
Peppercorn (Mr. Noodt)	35	1.08	1.39.2	—	31.3
Picallilli (Mr. Noodt)	33	1.05.2	1.37.4	2.10	33.1
Pippin (Mr. Layton)	40	1.18	1.50.2	2.20.2	30
The Goods (Mr. Heard)	35.2	1.10	1.39.4	—	29.4

Old Ponies.

Amusement Tax (Mr. Laing)	33.4	1.10.4	1.41	—	33.1
Armony (Mr. Bulteel)	35	1.15	1.46.3	—	31.3
Campbell (Boy)	34	1.05.2	—	—	31.2
Christmas Chimes (Boy)	33.2	1.10	1.39.4	—	29.4
Dark Eyes (Mr. Newbiggin)	46	1.20	1.52.3	—	32.3
Delaware Bay (Boy)	37	1.15.4	1.48.3	—	32.4
Inca (Mr. Laing)	35	1.11	1.44.2	—	33.2
Majestic Hall (Mr. Wong)	32.3	1.06	1.39	—	33
Montrose Bay (Boy)	36.4	1.07.2	—	—	29.3
Pickle (Mr. Noodt)	38.2	1.11	1.42.2	—	31.2
Pumpkin (Mr. Encarnacao)	35	1.11	—	—	33
Royal Flush (Mr. Heard)	38	1.12	1.46	2.16	30
Sunshine (Mr. Harriman)	36.2	1.12.1	1.45	—	32.4
Szatmar (Boy)	35.1	1.07	—	—	30.4
Zephyr (Mr. Hill)	32	1.02.3	—	—	30.3

HOME FOOTBALL.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH CUP REPLAYS.

SUNDERLAND ELIMINATED.

Several replays in the English and Scottish Cup series and a number of League matches took place on Wednesday afternoon.

Sunderland was another First Division to fall out of the English Cup Competition. They were beaten on their visit to Nottingham Forest in the fifth round replay, and the Forest qualified to meet Sheffield Wednesday in the sixth or last round before the semi-final stage. Hull City and Nottingham Forest, both Second Division teams, are the only juniors left in the competition.

There were three replays in the third round of the Scottish Cup. Extra time had to be called in two of the matches, and they were again drawn. In the other replay Montrose got through by defeating Albion Rovers.

Many of the League games were keenly contested. Bradford City and Swansea shared the points in a Second Division match, scoring three goals each. Exeter and Southend from the Southern Section succeeded in beating the visiting teams by netting the only goal in their two encounters.

Full results of the day's matches and revised Cup draws as cable by Reuter follow:—

ENGLISH CUP.

Fifty Round Replay.	
Notts Forest... 3	Sunderland ... 1
Sixth Round Draw.	
Aston Villa	v. Huddersfield.
West Ham	v. Arsenal.
Notts Forest	v. Wednesday.
Newcastle	v. Hull.
Matches to be played on March 1.	

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Derby	4	Arsenal	1
Bradford City	3	Swansea	3
Exeter	1	Watford	0
Southend	1	Walsall	0
Darlington	1	Stockport	2
Lincoln	3	Wrexham	0

SCOTTISH CUP.

Third Round Replay.

*Leith	1	Falkirk	0
*Airdrie	0	Dundee	0
Montrose	3	Albion	1

* After Extra time.

Fourth Round Draw.

Dundee or Airdrie	v. Hearts.
Partick	v. Falkirk or Leith.
Rangers	v. Montrose.
St. Mirren	v. Hamilton.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Dundee U.	0	Rangers	1
Partick	2	Aberdeen	1
St. Johnstone	0	Hearts	3

Matches to be played on March 1.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

RECREIO v. C.S.C.C.

The following will represent the Recreation in the above match on Saturday at King's Park:—L. J. Gutierrez, H. A. Alves, D. P. Xavier, C. M. Sousa, H. M. Xavier, G. A. Gutierrez, F. J. Remedios, A. P. Pereira, J. H. Figueiredo, H. A. Barros and F. H. Carvalho.

CRICKET NOTES.

A MORAL CERTAINTY.

There was a good deal of very interesting Cricket last week end and the weather, at last, was delightful. The most important match from the point of view of the League Table was that between K.C.C. and the Hong Kong Club, played on the ground of the former team. I must frankly confess that the crushing defeat inflicted on the Club took me completely by surprise. I was of course aware that the Club batting was not very dependable all through, but I was not prepared for the complete failure of the middle of the team. Pearce was most unlucky, I hear, as he played the ball, but only just touched it, and it shot back on to the sticks from the wicket-keeper's pads. He was quite correctly given "run out," as he was out of his ground. An interesting point has been raised in connection with this. Supposing he had not touched the ball. The obvious answer is that he was out "stumped," but I have heard it stated that the correct reading of the rule makes this "run out" also. I confess I have always considered it as stumped myself and feel sure it has been so given in first-class cricket in England. Some of my readers may care to write in giving their opinions on the point and I will deal with them next week.

Reid and Beck quite failed to come off—the former I think is a bit over bowled at present, and Kowloon got the runs very comfortably. The Shield Winners. This victory to my mind makes it a moral certainty that K.C.C. will win the Shield. If the Hong Kong Cricket Club win all their three remaining matches, and K.C.C. only draw their final match, then the Club would be on top. But I do not believe that the Club can bring off victories in all three matches while K.C.C., even though playing at Pokfulam to-morrow, have a very good chance of beating the University, in which case their position at the head of the table would be unassailable.

I refuse to consider any other possibility. The University have nothing more than a desperate hope of beating Kowloon, and I am quite sure the Club cannot win their remaining matches outright. The Civil Service should at least draw with them.

C.S.C.C. Win at Last.

The Civil Service registered their first win for just on a year, when they defeated the Navy by four wickets. It was, however, quite a close game. The sailors started well, and Evans' leg hitting was excellent. After he went, and Baker had been very prettily thrown out from Cover by Sayer, Moseley alone did much. Baker then proceeded to bowl very finely. He got de Roma with his third ball and, though Richardson and F. Baker took the score to 28, things looked very black for a time as Sayer fell to the C-in-C. and MacDougal to Baker almost immediately. B. D. Evans helped in a good stand with Baker but both were out in quick succession. However Balfour, a new arrival, hit very pluckily, and though twenty-three were needed at the fall of the sixth wicket, they were obtained without further loss. There were 19 extras but it is only fair to Evans to say it was his first experience behind the stumps. Had F. Baker been caught from a skier early on the Navy might well have won, but the half fell between two soldiers. It was a very pleasant game, though the name were most unfortunate in having Suther and Sheffield away.

The Varsity Beat the Army.

The Army were even worse off than usual on Saturday last, as neither Major Crake nor A. H. Mussen could play. All the same after skittling out the Varsity for 85, they failed to get the runs in an amazing way. I was glad to see that Fry, who has been out of form for some time, has come back. His five for twelve should have won the game for the Army. I rather fancy the matting wicket upset them—as it is very tricky. Maxwell was clean bowled with a ball that never rose at all. They have had a most disappointing season and I shall be very surprised—though pleased—if they run a side next year.

Sunday Games.

A rather weak combined League team had a really perfect day's cricket at the Kowloon Club ground on Sunday last. They only got 171, which was a poor score, as the K.C.C. bowling minus Brace and Goodwin was weak. Smith is awkward to get away from his peculiar delivery, but I don't think he bowled nearly as well as A. T. Leo though he got four wickets. The bowling of the League was not wonderful, though it kept the Fincher brothers quieter than usual as regards run-getting. Zimmerman played a delightfully free innings—one wishes he would show that form in Interport Trials! The K.C.C. won by 6 wickets.

At Happy Valley Craigengower trounced the Volunteers. Omar had a day out with 8 wickets for twenty-four and thirty runs. The Volunteers did better in their second innings!

R. ABBIT.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FINCHERS SHINE.

HONDA PROGRESSES.

Yesterday on the principal court at the Hong Kong Cricket Club, the Fincher brothers gave a sparkling exhibition against Cheng Chi Wing and W. C. Hung, whom they beat in straight sets in the second round of the Open Doubles Championship of the Colony. The issue was never in doubt throughout the match. The Chinese were obviously outplayed, mishitting and misjudging frequently.

T. Honda was again successful in the Open Singles in which he met and defeated Sajiki in straight sets, but he had to fight hard to control his opponent in the first set. Sajiki played courageously, and did not allow Honda's experience and reputation to affect him. He righteously opened up his shoulders, and played for all he was worth, with the result that long rallies became a feature of the struggle for the first few games, after which, however, Honda cleverly broke his game by well placed shots, and in the third set, he showed signs of fatigue.

The results of the matches follow:

Open Singles.	
Second Round.	
T. Honda beat Y. Sajiki, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.	
Ho Ka Lau beat E. Zimmerman, 6-0, 6-2, 6-0.	
Open Doubles.	
Second Round.	
E. C. Fincher and E. F. Fincher beat W. C. Hung and Cheng Chi Wing, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.	
Club Championship.	
J. A. Summers beat B. I. A. Lennon, 6-0, 6-1.	
Handicap Singles "A."	
P. W. J. Planner (rec. 5/6) beat K. H. Batger (rec. 5/6), 6-1, 6-3.	
Handicap Doubles.	
F. A. Redmond and H. Owen Hughes (owe 15/3) beat Dr. D. J. Valentine and A. H. Crook (owe 1/6), 6-3, 5-7, 6-1.	

J. H. Collis and V. R. Gordon (rec. 4/6) beat D. Ellis and A. M. Block (owe 1/6), 6-3, 6-2.
D. S. Green and S. E. Green (owe 4/6) beat Capt. E. C. Etherington and Dr. J. H. Montgomery (owe 15/3), 7-5, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Singles.	
1st Round.—F. H. Kwok v. Y. J. Khan.	
2nd Round.—Y. Hachijima v. Cheng Chi Wing; A. O. Johnson v. M. W. Lo.	
Open Doubles.	
Ng Sze Kwong and Ng Sze Cheung v. Li Woon Tsoi and Li Wai Tsoi.	
Club Championship.	
G. H. W. Churchill v. H. Owen Hughes.	
Handicap Singles "A."	
R. H. Wild (rec. 2/6) v. M. G. Marriott (scr.).	
Handicap Singles "B."	
H. Graves (rec. 4/6) v. A. G. G. Macdonald (owe 5/6).	
R. M. Wood (scr.) v. G. E. R. Divett (owe 1/6).	
Doubles Doubles.	
A. F. Judd and M. G. Mills (rec. 15/3) v. C. W. Willson and C. H. Bradley (scr.).	

LADIES' HOCKEY.

CAER CLARK CUP COMPETITION FIXTURE.

The second match between the Club de Recreio and the Hong Kong Ladies' Hockey Club will be played on Saturday, on the Y.M.C.A. ground at 3 p.m. The teams are as follows:—

Club de Recreio.—E. M. Xavier, C. Osmond, M. Basto, O. Basto, M. Alves, M. Remedios, M. Roza, C. Botelho, L. Silva-Netto, A. Basto, A. Roza.
Hong Kong Ladies.—J. Smalley, E. Gray, J. Lack, E. O'Hagan, B. M. Pope, M. L. Wallace, I. C. Bell, E. M. Donelan, D. F. Stanton, M. Smalley, M. McCabe.
Referees:—F. Ribeiro and A. A. Dand.

Brokers' loans throughout the United States were up \$4,000,000 during the last two weeks; it was announced at Washington on January 30. This brings the present total to \$3,345,000,000 as compared with a high record for 1929 of \$3,804,000,000 and a low record of \$3,341,000,000.

NOTICE

CURRY CHICKEN AND RICE.

FOR RACE WEEK

TAKE YOUR

TIFFIN and TEA

AT THE

VILLAGE PAVILION

(NEAR THE YOUNG WO NURSING HOME).



YOU CAN'T SEE THE END OF INDIA TIRE mileage

BECAUSE IT WOULD GO CLEAR AROUND THE WORLD AND COME UP AND HIT YOU IN THE BACK.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Tel. C. 2235.

The Public Prosecutor in Berlin has refused the ex-Kaiser's solicitor permission to file a libel suit, against the Editor of the prominent Democratic newspaper *Berliner Morgenpost* on account of its allegations that the ex-Kaiser had been a sleeping partner in Krupp's, that through his influence Krupp had secured a monopoly of the gun supply of the Imperial armies, and that these guns had been of inferior quality, jeopardising the operations of Germany's armies. The Public Prosecutor's decision states that no public interests are involved in the charges.

Happy Valley Races



and so will

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HONG KONG HOTEL

RACE WEEK
SPECIAL DINNER DANCE
IN THE
ROOF GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26th, 1930.
CHAMPIONS DAY.
DINNER: \$4.50.
Tables may be reserved now or by
Telephone C. 2531.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS LTD.

Money and Markets

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

Demand for Chinese fertilizer has been brisk, and stocks are short. The prices have gone up.

Chinese umbrellas are selling exceedingly well. Demand has been doubled and manufacturers are making profits.

Cloth weaving factories in Fatsan are doing unusually well. Another twenty factories opened this year and are all making profits.

Cotton yarn merchants are doing moderate business and prices are firm. According to a Shanghai telegram, prices have been high in Shanghai.

The flour market is moderate. Demand is not large but prices have risen a little owing to limited stocks. The market in Hong Kong is quite brisk.

Since the slump in silver, imports of piece-goods have been small. During the past few weeks practically no woollens were imported into Canton.

Goldsmiths report "very bad business on account of the sharp rise of the value of gold bars. They have practically no buyers and several have had to suspend business, for the time being.

Some 3,742 piculs of waste silk were exported from the city last month which is a decline on the preceding months. Of this quantity, 2,363 piculs were exported to the United States, 1,280 went to France and 100 to Italy.

Demand for Chinese silk by foreign merchants has fallen off and less than 1,000 bales of raw silk were exported during the first half of the present month. On Monday, only fifty bales of No. 14/16 were sold (at H.K. \$865 per picul) the price showing a decline of fifteen dollars in a week.

(Continued on next column.)

H.K. ELECTRIC CO.

A CORRECTION.

At the general meeting of the above Company, to be held on March 12, the Directors will (subject to audit) recommend that the balance available for distribution be disposed of as follows:-

Dividend of \$2.50 per share of 450,000 shares \$1,125,000.00
Placed to reserve 600,000.00
Carry forward 102,383.11
\$1,827,383.11

In yesterday's issue there were two inaccuracies in the figures, which have been now corrected.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE]

	Ruey, Feb. 19.
Paris	124.28
Brussels	4.85 29/32
Geneva	25.165
Amsterdam	12.112
Milan	92.86
Berlin	20.37
Stockholm	18.12
Copenhagen	18.16
Oslo	18.18
Vienna	34.505
Prague	104
Helsingfors	183
Madrid	38.625
Lisbon	108.25
Athens	375
Bucharest	818
Rio	6 17/32
Buenos Aires	43
Bombay	1/5
Shanghai	1/11
Hong Kong	1/11
Yokohama	2/0
Silver (spot)	19 15/16
Silver (forward)	19 13/16

Trade conditions in Pakhoi, the leading port of Southern Kwangtung have been bad for several months. The principal cause is the campaign against the insurgents in Hainan under Wu Tao Nan. Merchants dealing in foreign goods are doing especially badly and there are no prospects of improvement for the time being.

THE EUROPEAN Y.M.C.A.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

AMBITIOUS BUILDING SCHEMES.

The annual general meeting of the European Young Men's Christian Association, Kowloon, was held yesterday evening, Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., presiding.

The chairman remarked that the accounts and report for the year had already been in the hands of the members, and he would, pass over them briefly. Sir Henry read a letter of appreciation received from the petty officers of H.M.S. Berwick, thanking the Y.M.C.A. for their kind help and the privileges extended to the ship's company during their stay on the China Coast.

The chairman also remarked that the "Cheer O" branch in Hong Kong would soon lose the valuable services of Mr. W. L. Pattenden, who was soon going home for good. Sir Henry added that he hoped that the "call of the East" would draw Mr. Pattenden back to the Colony, for he was badly needed by the Y.M.C.A. They also regretted the departure of Mr. J. H. Hunt, the secretary, and Mrs. Hunt, who were soon to go home on furlough, and of Mr. D. Scott, the Hon. Treasurer. He wished them all a happy voyage to the "Homeland" and a safe return. Mr. Scott's vacancy would be filled by Mr. Mills of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

The Building Extensions. Sir Henry remarked that the Association had in mind, if the financial position would allow it, an extension to the present building with two floors which would include a swimming bath and a Lounge Hall. This extension would cost \$105,000. The Association was also endeavouring to start a scheme of building two more floors for bedrooms. The scheme would provide 24 bedrooms and, greatly assist the capacity for resident members.

However, it could not be promised that the idea would mature, but the Association would say that they were distinctly hopeful. This scheme would probably cost \$155,000.

Sir Henry said that the work would be well worth doing, as a considerable increase in receipts would result. He had already interviewed Mr. McPherson and also the manager of the H.K. & S. Bank, and he was very hopeful that the Association would be able to find the money to carry on with the building work.

Association Directors. Mr. C. C. Hickling, the Rev. Horace Johnston and the Very Rev. Dean Swan, were elected Directors of the Association.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Sir Henry, coupled with the wish that both he and Lady Pollock would enjoy a happy voyage home when they leave this year, concluded the Meeting.

NO BLOOD SPORTS.

SPANISH CHILDREN BARRED FROM THE BALL RING.

A Spanish Royal Decree has been published prohibiting the admission to bull-fights and boxing matches for boys and girls under 14 years of age.

The measure which has been approved by the National Assembly, is intended to protect young people against "excessively strong impressions which may later stamp a certain character and certain ideas upon the Spanish people." The measure met with strenuous opposition in the Assembly. It is regarded as a severe blow to bull-fighting as a desirable national sport, but also because it puts difficulties in the way of training coming generations of bull-fighters. Hitherto boys have been trained for the ring from an early age, gaining practice by baiting half-grown bulls.

The official view is that the step taken is likely to prove far-reaching. It has been fought tooth and nail, therefore, by vested interests. With a view to conciliating public opinion the decree has also been made applicable to boxing matches, which children under 14 years of age are now forbidden to watch in spite of the ever-growing popularity of boxing.

There is no possibility of the latest American novelty—marriage by telephone—being adopted in England. The American telephone marriage was conducted by a justice of the peace, in Waco, Texas, who married a girl whose bridegroom made his vows over the telephone from Cleveland, Ohio, while the witnesses listened in, on extension telephone. "This is something new to me," said a London registrar. "It would puzzle the Registrar-General." "It would be impossible for a couple to be married in this country without coming together under one roof for the ceremony."

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.				SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.			
Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20.							
Banks							
\$1,360	...	...	...	H.K. Banks	...	\$1,370	/65
...	...	...	...	Do. (London)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Chartered Banks	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. "C"	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Bank of East Asia	...	...	...
Insurance							
...	...	...	...	Canton Ins.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Underwriters	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	North China	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Union Ins.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Yangtze Ins.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Fire	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Fire	...	...	...
Shipping							
...	...	...	...	Donglasea	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Steamboats	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Indos (pref.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (def.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shell Transport	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Water-roads	...	...	...
Mining							
...	...	...	...	Benquets	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Kailans	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Langkate (comb.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (single)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Explorations	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Loans	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Raub	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Tronoh Mines	...	...	...
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.							
...	...	...	...	H.K. & K. Wharves	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Provision	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Docks	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Docks	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	New Engineering	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Hongkows	...	...	...
Cotton Mills							
...	...	...	...	Ewos	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shai Cottons (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Zoong Sings	...	...	...
Lands, Hotels and Buildings							
...	...	...	...	H.K. & S. Hotels	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Lands	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Lands	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Realty	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Humphreys	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Chinese Estates	...	...	...
Public Utilities							
...	...	...	...	Tramways	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Peak Tram (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Star Ferries	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	C. Lights (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (comb.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Electric	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Macao do	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sandakan Lights	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Telephones	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Buses	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Tractions	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (pref.)	...	...	...
Industrials							
...	...	...	...	Caldbeck, (ord.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Macgregor (pref.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Canton Ice	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Cements (comb.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Ropes	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Sugars	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Malayan Sugars	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	United Asbestos	...	...	...
Miscellaneous							
...	...	...	...	Dairy Farms	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Der A. Wings	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Amusements	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Constructions	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Lane Crawford	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Mackintosh	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Nanyang Tobacco	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sincere (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Watsons	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Wm. Powells	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	B. Ind. G. & Bonds	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Govt. Loan	...	...	...

Principal Contents.

Interesting Discussion on the Church and Modern Thought and Points for and against Sun Yat Sen Principles are topics of interest in the "Weekly Press."

Hong Kong Horsemen in Canton and Reports on Local Sport are other interesting features.

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FOREIGN MAILS.

RADIO NOTICES

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

It is notified for information that wireless messages to Bangkok will, as from 10th February, 1930, be exchanged direct instead of via Ha Noi as hitherto.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
JAPAN, SHANGHAI & EUROPE via Siberia (London, 21st January)	Kilano Maru	21st Feb.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only, London, 23rd January)	Ool. Di Lana	21st Feb.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 24th January)	Pres. Johnson	22nd Feb.
HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	...	...
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Papers on Y. London, 23rd January)	Sui Sang	23rd Feb.
JAPAN	Pres. Cleveland	23rd Feb.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 31st January)	Asama Maru	24th Feb.
HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	...	...
JAPAN	Pres. Madison	24th Feb.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Hawaii Maru	24th Feb.
JAPAN	Andre Labon	25th Feb.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Tanda	26th Feb.
JAPAN	Macedonia	26th Feb.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 8th February)	Pres. Madison	3rd Mar.
HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Alaska Maru	3rd Mar.
CANADA (Victoria, B.C., 15th Feb.)	Taiyo Maru	4th Mar.
U.S.A. (Honolulu, Japan & SHANGHAI)	Emp. of Canada	8th Mar.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	St. Albans	10th Mar.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 14th February)	Pres. Jackson	10th Mar.
HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Tai Ping	11th Mar.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

FOR	PER	DATE & TIME
Bangkok	Dus	Friday, 21st, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hai Ning	2.00 P.M.
Manila	Stuart Dollar	2.30 P.M.
Hohow & Pakhoi	Nam Peng	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Mar. sail—due Marseilles, 23rd March	Kilano Maru	Reg. 4.30 P.M. Let. 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
		Reg. 8.45 A.M. Letters 8.30 A.M.
		Saturday, 22nd,
Hohow	Lyngmoen	8.30 A.M.
Swatow	Fronto	1.30 P.M.
Shanghai & *EUROPE via Siberia	Bochocho	3.30 P.M.
Swatow	Shan Olin	3.30 P.M.
Swatow and Wei Hai Wai via Swatow	Chang Shing	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Johnson	5.00 P.M.
		Sunday, 23rd,
Swatow	Kanchow	8.30 A.M.
Hohow & Bangkok	Kwongchow	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Honan Maru	9.00 A.M.
		Monday, 24th,
Straits & Calcutta	Nam Sang	Parcels Noon
Sandakan	Mouyang	Letters 1.30 P.M.
Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. & S. America, & *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 19th Mar.	Pres. Cleveland	Parcels 3.00 P.M. Letters 4.15 P.M. Reg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.
Shanghai & *EUROPE via Siberia	Pres. Cleveland	Letters 6.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 25th,
South Africa and *South American Ports via Saigon and Singapore	Hawaii Maru	8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kaching	1.00 P.M.
Swatow, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th March	Andre Labon	Reg. 1.00 P.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. Reg. 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Madison	4.30 P.M.
Swatow	Kwongchow	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Sui Sang	5.00 P.M.
		Wednesday, 26th,
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Chikang	8.30 A.M.
Swatow	Taiyuan	8.30 A.M.
Swatow, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 26th March	Asama Maru	Reg. 5.00 P.M. Let. 27th, 9.00 A.M

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1930.
22ND, 24TH, 25TH, 26TH FEBRUARY
AND 1ST MARCH, 1930.

ON SATURDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, the FIRST RACE will be Run at 2 P.M. and on All Other Days at 12 O'CLOCK NOON. On the First Day, the First Race will be Run at 1.30 P.M. and on the Other Four Days at 11.30 A.M.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.

Members' Badges may be obtained by those Members who have not already received them on Application to the SECRETARY.

Such Badges will also ensure Admission to all Extra Race Meetings during 1930.

Members are Notified that They and Their Ladies must Wear their Badges prominently displayed.

No One Without a Badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.

Badges Admitting Non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10 Per Day or \$40 for the Meeting (Ladies \$4 and \$10 respectively), are obtainable through the SECRETARY, upon Introduction by a Member, such Member to be Responsible for Payment of all Charges.

Badges Admitting to Members' Enclosure will Not be On Sale at the Race Course.

Members can obtain, upon Application to the SECRETARY, Badges (Limited to Two) for the Free Admission to the Members' Enclosure of Wives, Lady Relatives and Friends. Names must be stated when applying.

On No Part of the Enclosure during the First Four Days of the Meeting.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 Per Day for All Persons including Ladies, and is Payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are Admitted to the Public Enclosure at \$1 Per Day.

Bookmakers, Tip Tac Men, etc., will Not be Permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

SERVANTS' PASSES.

Passes for Servants will be issued on Application to MESSRS. LINSTEAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS.

Employers are requested to distribute them with Discrimination and to Endorse their Names on the Passes.

Servants are Not Permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their Duties, but must remain in their Employers' Stands.

Any Persons found loitering with Servants' Passes in their possession will Forfeit the Same and will be Removed from the Enclosure.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 10th Feb., 1930. [9006]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1930 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB, and CADEWAT BAY STABLES.

Entries CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK NOON on MONDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1930.

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors of CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD., made on the THIRTEENTH INSTANT, A CALL of ONE DOLLAR Per Share has been made upon the Members of the Company payable on or before the TWENTIETH DAY of MAY, 1930, to the Company's Bankers, THE HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hong Kong.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
HERBERT R. STURT,
Manager and Secretary.

[9031]

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

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Detached and Semi-detached Villas. Modern Construction with Garage.

"CAMBAY BUILDINGS"

Flats with Modern Conveniences

Wife at Willenden: My husband, Atkins, is the only friend I've got, and a good friend, too.

Dental expert at Whitechapel County Court: Not one set of false teeth in a thousand fits, in the first instance.

PROBLEM OF CHRISTIAN UNITY.

DIOCESAN CHURCH CONFERENCE DISCUSSION.

THE IDEAL AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

At the second session of the Diocesan Conference yesterday the subject of the Unity of the Church was discussed, and some interesting points of view were stated by churchmen and laity. The Rev. Frank Short, in an extremely able address, put the point of view of the Free Churches. He said that unity was already established on three counts, scholarship, Christian experience, and the Christian message. He did not desire a unity which was an attempt at uniformity, but a diversified church with a ministry recognised by all. The great difficulty was that of the doctrine of the apostolic succession of the ministry which the Free Churches were not prepared to admit, though if it were not pressed they would gladly accept a common ministry, church government and a form of episcopal ordination.

In opening the discussion the Bishop of Victoria gave a warm welcome to Mr. Short and assured him that the Rev. F. C. Young who is still seriously ill, was constantly in the thoughts and prayers of the Cathedral congregation.

The Dean (the Very Rev. A. A. Swann) opened the discussion with a plea for study of each other's point of view, and the establishment of spiritual and working unity, without uniformity of custom.

THE PROBLEM STATED.

BAD EFFECT OF DISUNION.

AND A WARNING AS TO DIFFICULTIES.

In opening the discussion, the Dean emphasised that the subject of unity was deeply engaging the attention of both clergy and laity. The laity were impatient of present disunion, because they would see how the work of the Church was being hampered. They did not always realise, owing to lack of knowledge and training, the nature of these disensions and the difficulty of healing them. The achievement of unity was going to make very great demands on Christian people. Questions of history and tradition, differences of temperament and intellect combine to constitute a very difficult problem, and nothing was to be gained by closing their eyes to these difficulties. Personally he believed that unity was the will of God and in due time it would be achieved.

The Dean then expressed a warm welcome to the Rev. F. Short and the great help it was to have him there to put the Free Church point of view. He believed that they would find much agreement in the nature of the Unity to be achieved.

He quoted from the appeal of the Lambeth Conference of 1920, "We believe that God wills fellowship in an outward, visible and united society, holding one faith, having its own recognised officers, and inspiring all its members to the world-wide service of the Kingdom of God. This is what we mean by the Catholic Church."

Increasing Agreement.

There was increasing agreement about this, as evidenced by the recent union of the Church of Scotland, the existence of the Church of Christ in China, the Methodist Union and the South India proposals for Union. There were many who emphasised spiritual unity, and those who were primarily anxious for visible organic unity. Each side would have to learn and see the point of view of the other.

Spiritual unity was of the utmost importance. It emphasised the need to put first things first, and take a firmer hold on the great spiritual truths. Then they would be drawn together. Meditate on Christ, absorb more of his spirit—this is the way to reach unity.

But that was not all. Lambeth was right to insist upon organic union. Up to ten years ago an ideal of unity as a federation of Churches was common. Churches were to go on being divided, but were occasionally to exchange pulpits and receive Holy Communion together. The idea of a whole was not stressed, and inquiries into faith and order were to be avoided.

Changes in Last Ten Years.

In the last ten years a change had come over the situation. Dr. Garvie, a leading Free Churchman, expressed "full agreement with those who laid stress on the need for organisation—and that defective organisation hindered unity. Unity of spirit would have to express itself in visible co-operation. The spirit of love must show itself in unity. As F. R. Barry had written: "A divided Church believes its own creed. It warns the world against its own Gospel. The world will attend to nothing save an object lesson." They must get rid of "competing churches."

In South India they had seen that happen, and out of the 1918 Conference at Tanjore came the South India Reunion proposals. But that ideal did not imply uniformity. Almost all Christians, except the Roman Catholic Church, agreed that uniformity was undesirable. In any truly living organisation there must be variety and differences of organisation and practice must be allowed for in any scheme of re-union. These things were matters merely of cus-

tom. The Free Churches had become more liturgical, the Anglican Church more congregational. How were they to approach each other? Mutual ignorance of each other's viewpoints and history were great, prejudices were strong. "We are apt to be selfish and proud, but this spirit must be replaced by an honest desire to share what we possess. The work is hampered by disensions. Our Lord's prayer on the eve of His death is not realised and until it is so His hands are tied. The problem of Unity is urgent. The world is drifting away from organised religion. It will not attend to our message till we demonstrate it amongst ourselves."

THE FREE CHURCH VIEW.

NATIONAL LIMITS OF UNITY.

The Rev. Frank Short began his address on "The Unity of the Church" by saying that there were certain assumptions underlying what he had to say which it was necessary to state. The first was that he accepted the challenge of the Diocesan Conference that "God's will is unity." The unity of the churches was the urgent need of Christianity. It was not a movement towards unity inspired by fear but by a conviction that it was the will of God.

Unity existed already but its extent and implications were often forgotten. Christian scholarship, Bible criticism and much of theology showed nothing of the party spirit. The stories of Christian history belonged to the Church universal, the most valuable of the modern works on theology and religious questions were often the collaborations of men of widely differing denominations. Then there was the unity of Christian experience, no Church had a monopoly of saints, and many of the prayers and hymns were the common property of all. The unity of the message was also a strong bond. The gospel remained undivided, that theological differences existed was common to all and every party had their extremists.

There had been and still was a difference in the conception of the Churches. The Anglicans had emphasised the constitutional aspect, the Free Churches the congregational. To put the difference in conception of the ministry in its extreme form it might be said that the ideas ranged from that of the priesthood of all believers to that of an order of priesthood which was the only channel for the grace of God. It was the difficulties connected with the nature, functions and authority of the ministry which constituted the chief bar to unity. He desired to see a diversified church as opposed to a uniform church, with a ministry recognised by all, a common faith and sacraments open to all members.

Apostolic Succession.

The difficulty was the doctrine of the apostolic succession, provided that the theory and doctrine of this succession from the apostles with all that it implied with regard to the sacraments was not pressed he would gladly accept a common ministry and church government. The Free Churches did not regard the observance of either or both of the sacraments of baptism or Holy Communion as indispensable to salvation, they believed that God had other channels of manifesting Himself, but he believed that a method of unity might be found none the less. The Free Churches had much to learn on the eschatological and liturgical side from the Anglicans, but they shared in common the simple words of the communion "This is my body which is broken for you."

In conclusion, he could not feel that there was anything insuperable which should carry the present divisions of the Church into another generation, for each party believed sincerely that unity was the will of God.

THE DISCUSSION.

WHAT IS ORGANIC UNITY?

Col. Wyatt asked what exactly was meant by organic unity. The Dean in reply said that organic unity meant the recognition that the churches were not different but all one, if there was an interchange of pulpits it must be understood that the preachers all belonged to one ministry. He felt the unity of the ministry was an essential to any attempt at unity of the churches. The Rev. Short, added that the problem was often discussed if the interchange of pulpits should take place before organic unity was arrived at, he felt it should be the stepping stone to that unity.

The Anglo-Catholics.

The Rev. H. V. Koop said he had never listened to a more able and sincere expression of that desire for unity which they knew existed in the Free Churches, as that given by Mr. Short in his address. He was grateful to him for stressing so clearly what was the real obstacle to re-union, the doctrine of the apostolic succession of the ministry which was that of the grace of baptism and of the Eucharist could only come to the people through ministers ordained in that succession. The Anglo-Catholics held this view very strongly and had warned the church of England that they would break away if it were waived. He would like to ask the Anglo-Catholics to explain more fully how they believed the Holy Spirit worked, he did not believe that they could blind the Spirit of God or say that it could only work through certain channels. He would like to see Holy Communion thrown open to all who believed in Christ. With regard to the exchange of pulpits he would like to go further and see an exchange of congregations, to see the congregation of the Cathedral go in a body to the Union Church, and that of the Union Church to the Cathedral.

Unity—and Surrender!

Mr. A. C. Bame Hartnell said that there was a strong feeling today about the unity of Christians, people were feeling should be swept away. Unity was easy to achieve by means of surrender. The Quakers would be glad to be at one with the Church of England if she could waive the sacraments, the Free Churchmen if she could waive the Apostolic Succession, the Anglo-Catholics would be won to the side of Rome if nothing were said about the infallibility of the Pope. But was this unity desirable? Mr. Short had said it was not diversity that mattered but dissent, might they not have not only diversity but great gaps which could not be bridged. Artists and scientists were not all agreed on method or doctrine, but we did not dispare when we saw them disagree but felt stimulated, we felt that something was being done. There could be a union of love between the churches but there could not be a union of thought. There were always two types of man, the type that agreed and went on in unity and the type that disagreed and went on alone. The latter he felt were the people who really got things done.

Mr. R. Ashton Hill said that it was necessary to bear in mind the real issues of this question of unity. We were inclined to wish for union on purely sentimental grounds, there were two big divisions who would stand out against union, that large body of Christians who looked towards the Bishop of Rome as their head, and the Quakers. If union was considered the Roman Catholics had to be born in mind, they had kept the largest body of Christians together, and any union which was not going to give a church which could definitely press its mind and say, "this is the churches teaching" was not going to bring to God those souls which were lost to God through the present disunity. Visible unity without uniformity suggested that divergence of opinion would exist, and he felt that they must wait till some sort of uniformity had been achieved before attempting unity.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

According to the constitution of the Diocesan Conference. There shall be an Executive Council consisting of the Bishop (or his nominee), the Archdeacon (or in his absence a clergyman to be co-opted by the Executive Council) and the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer as ex-officio members, together with twelve persons to be elected by the Conference at its annual meeting. This Council shall act for the Conference during the interval between meetings; it shall carry out all the necessary arrangements in preparation for meetings of the Conference and shall attend to all matters committed to it by the Conference or by Bishop in particular it shall:

(1) Promote generally the work of the Church of England in the diocese.

(2) Seek to apply the necessary means for the carrying on of the work of the Church of England in the diocese in a practical, adequate and satisfactory manner.

THE COLUMBUS DUE IN MARCH.

LARGEST VESSEL TO VISIT HONG KONG.

The N.D.L. s.s. Columbus, ranking eleventh in the world's largest merchantships, and which will be the largest vessel to touch this port, is due to arrive on March 19, her last port of call being Manila. She will stay here for three days and leave for the North on March 22.

At the present moment it is not known how many tourists are on board but we understand her original port was New York-Norddeutscher Lloyd's are the owners of the vessel and their local agents are Melchers & Co.

The following comparisons between this vessel and the Belgenland—the hitherto largest "floating-palace" to visit this port—may be of interest.

Columbus. Belgenland.
Length 749.6 ft. 670.4 ft.
Breadth 83.1 ft. 73.4 ft.
Depth 49.4 ft. 44.7 ft.
Gross tonnage 32,334 27,132

(3) Ascertain and help to meet the needs, as they may arise, of the Chinese Church in co-operation with the Diocesan Board of Missions of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui.

(4) Prepare a budget for each year and raise the money budgeted for by apportioning quotes to each Church and by other means; the budget to include such objects as:

- (a) Sinking Fund for "Church extension."
- (b) Endowment Fund for new Churches.
- (c) Grant towards Central Diocesan Expenses.
- (d) Grant towards the missionary work of the Church.

The following persons were elected to serve on the executive Council:—The Revs. H. V. Koop, W. W. Rogers, C. B. Shann, and R. H. Y. Brougham, Mrs. Forster, Prof. L. Forster, Dr. G. A. C. Herklotz, Lieut.-Col. F. J. Wyatt, Miss Clark, Miss Mow Fung and Messrs. E. C. Thomas and R. Ashton Hill.

The Rev. P. Jenkins and the Rev. C. B. Shann were elected as fraternal delegates to serve on the Council of Co-operation and to represent the Conference at the meetings of the Diocesan Synod of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui.

Resolution of Confidence.

At the close of the conference the Rev. H. V. Koop proposed and Mr. R. Ashton Hill seconded, the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—

That this Diocesan Conference, having in mind the urgency of the need of reunion and the weight of responsibility resting upon its President as a member of the Lambeth Conference, assures the Bishop of its prayers and its confidence that he will go to all lengths consistent with the spirit of Christ to achieve the organic unity of the church.

President Liner SAILINGS

Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles
The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays
To Seattle and Victoria
The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays

Pres. Cleveland, Tues., Feb. 25, 6 a.m. Pres. Madison, Tues., Mar. 4
Pres. Flores, Tues., Mar. 11 Pres. Jackson, Tues., Mar. 18
Pres. Taft, Tues., Mar. 18 Pres. McKinley, Tues., Apr. 1

\$120, \$112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

Europe and New York Direct

ROUND THE WORLD
Fortnightly sailings on Sunday via Manila, Suez, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Pres. Johnson, Sun., Feb. 23, 8 a.m. Pres. Wilson, Sun., Mar. 23, 8 a.m.
Pres. Fillmore, Sun., Mar. 9, 8 a.m. Pres. Van Buren, Sun., Apr. 6, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Madison, Feb. 25, 6 p.m. Pres. Jackson, Mar. 11, 3 p.m.
Pres. Flores, Mar. 1, 6 p.m. Pres. Taft, Mar. 16, 6 p.m.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE

CANTON BRANCH—4, SHA KEE STREET.

TOURIST SHIP DANCE.

ENDS IN FIGHT IN CHATER ROAD.

Chater Road was the scene of a free fight on Wednesday night, when a number of soldiers belonging to the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers and members of the staff and crew of the liner, Belgenland, engaged in a free fight following a disagreement at the dance given at the Hotel Savoy by the Belgenland (staff's) Social Club.

Interviewed by our representative, the management of the hotel said that the dining room was "let" to the Belgenland staff, who organised the dance. After the dance had been in progress for some time, a party of soldiers from the K.O.S.B., at their own request, were allowed to take part on paying a small "entrance fee." However, it was soon evident that the soldiers were not getting on very well with their hosts, and, sensing trouble, the management of the hotel closed down half-an-hour earlier than the usual time. The crowd then adjourned to Chater Road and there the scrap began.

The Police were at once communicated with and were soon on the scene. Naval and military patrols also arrived in quick time, and while attempting to stop the fight, Sergeant Whelan was struck on the head with a service cane. He received a scalp wound which necessitated removal to hospital. Order was soon restored and two soldiers were taken in custody by the police, who later handed them over to the military authorities.

(Continued on next Column.)

Why they use the Sundstrand Now



These are 12 valuable Sundstrand features

- 1—10-Key Simplicity
- 2—Portability
- 3—Convenient Desk Use
- 4—One-Hand Control
- 5—Automatic Column Selection
- 6—Speedier Multiplication
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- 8—Plus Correction Features
- 9—Durability-Dependability
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- 11—Wider Usefulness
- 12—Low Prices

For all the facts, telephone or call on.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

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QUEEN'S BUILDING.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.

AMOEY.

Haining, Douglas, Feb. 21.
Tilawa, B.I., Feb. 21.
Anking, B. & S., Feb. 24.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 25.
Suisang, Jardine's, Feb. 26.
Tatung, B. & S., Feb. 28.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 28.
Talambo, B.I., Feb. 28.
Antung, B. & S., Mar. 2.
Tijisara, J.C.J.L., Mar. 3.
Tijisara, J.C.J.L., Mar. 4.
Tijisara, J.C.J.L., Mar. 6.
Tijisara, J.C.J.L., Mar. 17.
Tijisara, J.C.J.L., Mar. 20.

ANTWERP.

Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 22.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 23.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Benares, Gilman's, Mar. 11.
Asia, Manners, Mar. 19.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Tanda, E. & A., Feb. 23.
Taiping, B. & S., Mar. 18.

BALTI PORTS.

Asia, Manners, Mar. 19.

BALTIMORE.

Clydebank, Bank, Mar. 7.

BANGKOK.

Hellas, Thoresen, Feb. 23.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Feb. 23.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Feb. 23.
Hellas, Thoresen, Mar. 2.
Kaying, B. & S., Mar. 2.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Mar. 9.
Hiram, Thoresen, Mar. 18.

SELAHAN DELI.

Cremer, J.C.J.L., Feb. 27.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 1.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.

BOMBAY.

Kidderpore P. & O., Feb. 19.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Alipore, P. & O., Mar. 19.

BOSTON.

Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Javanese Prince, Furness, Feb. 27.
Clydebank, Bank, Mar. 7.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.
Taketoyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.
British Prince, Furness, Mar. 18.

BREMEN.

Franken, Melchers, Mar. 1.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 15.
Asia, Manners, Mar. 19.

BRINDISI.

Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Feb. 27.
Esquilino, D'well's, Mar. 4.

CALCUTTA.

Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 24.
Takiwa, B.I., Feb. 28.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 1.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Mar. 4.
Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 15.

CEBU.

G'den Tide, S.S.S., Feb. 23.
Michigan, S.S.S., Mar. 5.

CHEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Mar. 7.

COLOMBO.

Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 22.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Feb. 25.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 23.
Albert Voegler, Jensen, Feb. 28.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 28.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 1.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 1.
Esquilino, D'well's, Mar. 4.
Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Kashmir, P. & O., Mar. 8.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.
Porthos, M.M., Mar. 11.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Mar. 13.
Vogtland, Jensen, Mar. 14.
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 15.
Kalyan, P. & O., Mar. 15.
Aeneas, B.F., Mar. 18.
Alipore, P. & O., Mar. 19.

COPENHAGEN.

Asia, Manners, Mar. 19.

DALNY.

Trentbank, Bank, Feb. 21.
Chenan, B. & S., Feb. 23.
Main, Melchers, Feb. 23.
Teon, B. & S., Mar. 2.
Sumatra, Jardine's, Mar. 3.
Nanking, Gilman's, Mar. 7.
Sarpedon, B.F., Mar. 8.

DUTCH PORTS.

Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 22.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 23.
Albert Voegler, Jensen, Feb. 28.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 1.
Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Benares, Gilman's, Mar. 11.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Mar. 13.
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 15.
Vogtland, Jensen, Mar. 16.
Aeneas, B.F., Mar. 18.
Asia, Manners, Mar. 19.

FOOCHOW.

Haining, Douglas, Feb. 21.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 25.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Mar. 13.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 28.

GENOA.

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Albert Voegler, Jensen, Feb. 28.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.
Vogtland, Jensen, Mar. 16.
Kecmun, B.F., Mar. 20.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.

GLASGOW.

Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.
Laomedon, B.F., Mar. 5.
Aeneas, B.F., Mar. 18.
Kecmun, B.F., Mar. 20.

GOTHENBURG.

Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 23.
Benares, Gilman's, Mar. 11.
Asia, Manners, Mar. 19.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kiangchow, B. & S., Feb. 23.
Canton, M.M., Feb. 23.
Chekiang, B. & S., Feb. 28.

HAMBURG.

Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 23.
Albert Voegler, Jensen, Feb. 28.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 1.
Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.
City of Hereford, Bank, Mar. 9.
Benares, Gilman's, Mar. 11.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Mar. 13.
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 15.
Vogtland, Jensen, Mar. 16.
Asia, Manners, Mar. 19.

HAYRE.

Laomedon, B.F., Mar. 5.
Kecmun, B.F., Mar. 20.

HONOLULU.

Asama Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.

ILOILO.

G'den Tide, S.S.S., Feb. 23.
Michigan, S.S.S., Mar. 5.

JAPAN PORTS.

Col. Di Lana, Dodwell's, Feb. 21.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Tilawa, B.I., Feb. 21.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Feb. 25.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Feb. 26.
Eurypylus, B.F., Feb. 26.
Main, Melchers, Feb. 28.
Suisang, Jardine's, Feb. 28.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 28.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., Feb. 28.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 28.
Onfai, B.F., Mar. 1.
Protosilaus, B.F., Mar. 1.
St. Albans, E. & A., Mar. 1.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Mar. 2.
Africa, Manners, Mar. 3.
Duisburg, Jensen, Mar. 3.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Mar. 3.
Onfai, B.F., Mar. 4.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 4.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Mar. 4.
Takada, B.I., Mar. 4.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 5.
Glenluc, Jardine's, Mar. 6.
Protosilaus, B.F., Mar. 6.
Nanking, Gilman's, Mar. 7.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 7.
Tokyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Mar. 11.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.
Athos II, M.M., Mar. 12.
Africa, Manners, Mar. 12.
Carnarvonshire, Jardine's, Mar. 14.
Sauerland, Jensen, Mar. 15.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 18.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Mar. 19.
Fiume, D'well's, Mar. 19.

KALCUTTA.

Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 24.
Takiwa, B.I., Feb. 28.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 1.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Mar. 4.
Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 15.

KANGAROO.

Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 1.
Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.

SAIGON.

Hanyang, B. & S., Feb. 21.
Kanchow, B. & S., Feb. 21.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Feb. 25.
City of Khios, Bank, Mar. 6.
Porthos, M.M., Mar. 11.

SANDAKAN.

Mausang, Jardine's, Feb. 24.
Tanda, E. & A., Feb. 28.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Mar. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Feb. 25.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Tokyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Mar. 11.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 18.
Bronxville, Thoresen, Mar. 20.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 23.
Benares, Gilman's, Mar. 11.
Asia, Manners, Mar. 19.

SEATTLE.

Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Mar. 4.
Protosilaus, B.F., Mar. 6.
Suevior, Bank, Mar. 9.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 18.
Bronxville, Thoresen, Mar. 20.

SHANGHAI.

Col. Di Lana, Dodwell's, Feb. 21.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Soochow, B. & S., Feb. 22.
Chenan, B. & S., Feb. 22.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Feb. 23.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Feb. 25.
Shantung, B. & S., Feb. 25.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Feb. 26.
Eurypylus, B.F., Feb. 26.
Kwanggang, Jardine's, Feb. 26.
Main, Melchers, Feb. 28.
Taiyuan, B. & S., Feb. 28.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Chengtu, B. & S., Feb. 27.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., Feb. 28.

SARCELLES.

Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 22.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Feb. 25.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 1.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 1.
Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Kashmir, P. & O., Mar. 8.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.
Porthos, M.M., Mar. 11.
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 15.
Kalyan, P. & O., Mar. 15.
Aeneas, B.F., Mar. 18.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.

NAPLES.

Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 22.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Javanese Prince, Furness, Feb. 27.
Clydebank, Bank, Mar. 7.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.
Tokyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.
Taketoyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.
British Prince, Furness, Mar. 13.

NORTH CHINA.

Trentbank, Bank, Feb. 21.
Main, Melchers, Feb. 23.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Mar. 3.
Nanking, Gilman's, Mar. 7.
Sarpedon, B.F., Mar. 8.

OSLO.

Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 23.
Benares, Gilman's, Mar. 11.
Asia, Manners, Mar. 19.

PANAMA.

Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.
Taketoyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.

PENANG.

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 22.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 24.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 26.
Takiwa, B.I., Feb. 28.
Cremer, J.C.J.L., Feb. 27.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 28.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 1.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 1.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 1.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Mar. 4.
Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Kashmir, P. & O., Mar. 8.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.
Kalyan, P. & O., Mar. 15.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 15.
Alipore, P. & O., Mar. 19.

PORTLAND.

California, S.S.S., Mar. 8.
Suevior, Bank, Mar. 9.
Bronxville, Thoresen, Mar. 20.

RANGOON.

Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 1.
Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.

SAIGON.

Hanyang, B. & S., Feb. 21.
Kanchow, B. & S., Feb. 21.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Feb. 25.
City of Khios, Bank, Mar. 6.
Porthos, M.M., Mar. 11.

SANDAKAN.

Mausang, Jardine's, Feb. 24.
Tanda, E. & A., Feb. 28.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Mar. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Feb. 25.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Tokyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Mar. 11.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 18.
Bronxville, Thoresen, Mar. 20.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 23.
Benares, Gilman's, Mar. 11.
Asia, Manners, Mar. 19.

SEATTLE.

Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Mar. 4.
Protosilaus, B.F., Mar. 6.
Suevior, Bank, Mar. 9.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 18.
Bronxville, Thoresen, Mar. 20.

SHANGHAI.

Col. Di Lana, Dodwell's, Feb. 21.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Soochow, B. & S., Feb. 22.
Chenan, B. & S., Feb. 22.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Feb. 23.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Feb. 25.
Shantung, B. & S., Feb. 25.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Feb. 26.
Eurypylus, B.F., Feb. 26.
Kwanggang, Jardine's, Feb. 26.
Main, Melchers, Feb. 28.
Taiyuan, B. & S., Feb. 28.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Chengtu, B. & S., Feb. 27.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., Feb. 28.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 28.
Talambo, B.I., Feb. 28.
Onfai, B.F., Mar. 1.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 2.
Chaksang, Jardine's, Mar. 2.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Mar. 2.
Suiyang, B. & S., Mar. 2.
Teon, B. & S., Mar. 2.
Africa, Manners, Mar. 3.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Mar. 3.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 4.
Onfai, B.F., Mar. 4.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Mar. 4.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 5.
Kwanggang, Jardine's, Mar. 6.
Glenluc, Jardine's, Mar. 6.
Tijisara, J.C.J.L., Mar. 6.
Nanking, Gilman's, Mar. 7.
Sarpedon, B.F., Mar. 8.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 9.
Tokyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Mar. 11.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.
Athos II, M.M., Mar. 12.
Africa, Manners, Mar. 13.
Carnarvonshire, Jardine's, Mar. 14.
Sauerland, Jensen, Mar. 16.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 18.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Mar. 19.
Tijisara, J.C.J.L., Mar. 20.

SINGAPORE.

Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 22.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Feb. 23.
Anking, B. & S., Feb. 24.
Namsang, Jardine's, Feb. 24.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Feb. 25.
Agra, Gilman's, Feb. 26.
Takiwa, B.I., Feb. 28.
Cremer, J.C.J.L., Feb. 27.
Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Feb. 27.
Kwanggang, B. & S., Feb. 27.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 28.
Franken, Melchers, Mar. 1.
Macedonia, P. & O., Mar. 1.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 1.
Antung, B. & S., Mar. 3.
Esquilino, D'well's, Mar. 4.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Mar. 4.
Philoctetes, B.F., Mar. 4.
Laomedon, B.F., Mar. 5.
Fulda, Melchers, Mar. 8.
Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Kashmir, P. & O., Mar. 8.
Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.
City of Hereford, Bank, Mar. 9.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Mar. 9.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 10.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Mar. 10.
Porthos, M.M., Mar. 11.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Mar. 13.
Vogtland, Jensen, Mar. 14.
Goslar, Melchers, Mar. 15.
Kalyan, P. & O., Mar. 15.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 15.
Alipore, P. & O., Mar. 19.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 8.

SWATOW.

Haining, Douglas, Feb. 21.
Chenan, B. & S., Feb. 23.
Cheongching, Jardine's, Feb. 23.
Hellas, Thoresen, Feb. 23.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Feb. 23.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Feb. 23.
Anking, B. & S., Feb. 24.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 25.
Shantung, B. & S., Feb. 25.
Kwanggang, Jardine's, Feb. 26.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Feb. 27.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 28.
Chaksang, Jardine's, Mar. 2.
Hellas, Thoresen, Mar. 2.
Kaying, B. & S., Mar. 2.
Suiyang, B. & S., Mar. 2.
Antung, B. & S., Mar. 3.
Tijisara, J.C.J.L., Mar. 3.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Mar. 5.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Mar. 9.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Mar. 13.
Hiram, Thoresen, Mar. 16.
Tijisara, J.C.J.L., Mar. 18.

TIENTSIN.

Cheongching, Jardine's, Feb. 23.
Kueichow, B. & S., Mar. 7.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Mar. 13.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Duchessa d'Aosta, D'well's, Feb. 27.
Esquilino, D'well's, Mar. 4.

TSINGTAO.

Soochow, B. & S., Feb. 22.
Yatsing, Jardine's, Feb. 23.
Shantung, B. & S., Feb. 25.
Kwanggang, Jardine's, Feb. 26.
Chaksang, Jardine's, Mar. 2.
Suiyang, B. & S., Mar. 2.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Mar. 5.

VANCOUVER, B.O.

Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 5.
Protosilaus, B.F., Mar. 6.
Suevior, Bank, Mar. 9.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Mar. 19.
Bronxville, Thoresen, Mar. 20.

VICTORIA, B.O.

Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 23.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Mar. 4.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 5.
Protosilaus, B.F., Mar. 6.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 11.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Mar. 18.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Mar. 19.

VLADIVOSTOK.

Sumatra, Gilman's, Mar. 3.
Glenluc, Jardine's, Mar. 6.
Carnarvonshire, Jardine's, Mar. 14.

WEIHAIWEI.

Kueichow, B. & S., Mar. 7.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Aeneas due from Shanghai Mar. 17.
Afrika due from Europe Mar. 12.
Agra due from Shanghai Feb. 28.
Ajax due from Europe Mar. 23.
Albert Vogler due from Japan Feb. 27.
Alipore due from Japan Mar. 18.
Andre Lebon due from Shanghai Feb. 27.
Asama Maru due from Japan Feb. 24.
Asia due from Japan Mar. 19.
Atsuta Maru due from Singapore Mar. 3.
Autolycus due from Europe Mar. 25.
Benares due from Japan Mar. 10.
British Prince due from New York Mar. 13.
Calchas due from Europe Mar. 18.
Carnarvonshire due from Europe Mar. 13.
Change arrived from Manila Feb. 13.
Chenonceaux due from Europe Feb. 28.
City of Khios due from Europe Mar. 3.
City of Pekin due from New York Mar. 12.
Col. Di Lana, due from Europe Feb. 21.
Cremer arrived from Singapore Feb. 19.
Duisburg due from Europe March 3.
Empress of Canada due from Victoria Mar. 8.
Emp. of Canada due from Japan Mar. 8.
Empress of Russia due from Vancouver Mar. 20.
Esquilino due from Shanghai Mar. 5.
Eurypylus due from Europe Feb. 26.
Formosa due from Europe Mar. 24.
Franken due from Shanghai Mar. 1.
Fulda due from Shanghai Mar. 7.
Glenapp due from Shanghai Mar. 12.
Glenluc due from Europe Mar. 2.
Genoa Maru due from Singapore Feb. 28.
Goslar due from Shanghai Mar. 15.
Haruna Maru due from Japan Mar. 7.
Hawaii Maru due from Japan Feb. 24.
Javanese Prince due from New York Feb. 27.
Kalyan due from Japan Mar. 14.
Kamo Maru due from Japan Mar. 21.
Kashmir due from Japan Mar. 7.
Kawachi Maru due from Japan Mar. 7.
Kitano Maru due from Shanghai Feb. 21.
Kulmerland due from Europe Mar. 30.
Lahn due from Europe Mar. 22.
Lyons Maru due from Japan Mar. 9.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAIGON	"HANYANG"	On 21st Feb.	Daylight
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 22nd Feb.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALY	"CHENAN"	On 23rd Feb.	Daylight
SAIGON	"KANGHONG"	On 23rd Feb.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 23rd Feb.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"KIANGSU"	On 23rd Feb.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY, SWATOW & S'PORE	"ANKING"	On 24th Feb.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th Feb.	Daylight
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & HAIKOW	"CHERIAN"	On 26th Feb.	10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 26th Feb.	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENGCHU"	On 27th Feb.	Daylight
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGTUNG"	On 27th Feb.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUICHANG"	On 28th Mar.	Daylight
SHANGHAI & DALY	"TEAN"	On 2nd Mar.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"KAYING"	On 2nd Mar.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY, SWATOW & S'PORE	"ANTUNG"	On 3rd Mar.	5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, CHONGKONG & TIENTSIN	"UKEICHOW"	On 7th Mar.	10 a.m.

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SHIP	DEPARTS	ARRIVES
TAIPING	11th March	18th March
CHANGTE	11th April	18th April
TAIPING	13th May	20th May
CHANGTE	10th June	17th June

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M.S. "Malaya"	3rd April	18th May
M.S. "Danmark"	1st May	11th June
M.S. "Panama"	1st June	10th July
M.S. "Java"	1st July	10th Aug.
M.S. "Asia"	1st August	10th Sept.

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ANDRE LEBON	25th Feb.	CHENONCEAUX	26th Feb.
PORTHOS	11th Mar.	ATHOS II	18th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX	25th Mar.	D'ARTAGNAN	26th Mar.
ATHOS II	8th Apr.	ANGERS	8th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN	22nd Apr.	SEPHIX	22nd Apr.
ANGERS	6th May	G. METZINGER	6th May
SEPHIX	20th May	ANDRE LEBON	20th May
G. METZINGER	3rd June	PORTHOS	3rd June

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	FEBRUARY 19, 1930.										FEBRUARY 20, 1930.									
	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction	Force	Direction	Force	Direction	Force	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction	Force	Direction	Force	Direction	Force
Wladivostok	12	30.14	76.5	20	NNE	6	0	6	...	...	30.22	76.7	30	SSE	2	0	...	...	...	...
Nemuro	11	30.20	76.5	...	NW	1	...	5	...	...	30.14	76.5	...	E	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	...	30.20	76.7	...	E	2	...	...	...	...	30.10	76.5	...	NW	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	30.18	76.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.26	76.5	...	WSW	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kochi	...	30.14	76.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.30	76.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	30.18	76.5	...	SW	0	...	...	...	...	30.28	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	30.20	76.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.30	76.5	...	S	1	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	30.24	76.8	...	N	1	...	...	...	...	30.28	76.0	...	ENE	1	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	30.28	76.9	...	SW	1	...	...	...	...	30.22	76.3	...	SE	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	30.28	76.9	...	SSE	1	...	...	...	...	30.28	76.0	...	SSE	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	30.31	77.0	...	NNW	1	...	...	...	...	30.20	76.1	42	85	SW	4	b	...	...	...
Chefoo	15	30.22	76.7	80	72	NW	1	...	...	...	30.81	76.8	87	96	ESE	1	b	...	...	...
Shanghai	14	30.36	77.1	50	69	NNE	1	...	...	...	30.35	77.0	42	100	SE	4	b	...	...	...
Gutzlaff	...	30.39	77.1	42	92	N	1	of	...	...	30.09	76.4	68	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sharp Peak	...	30.15	76.8	72	82	...	0	b	...	...	30.22	76.7	54	100	SSE	2	b	...	...	...
Amoy	...	30.20	76.7	60	90	SSE	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	...	30.14	76.5	63	79	...	2	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihou	11	30.26	76.8	73	82	...	0	b	...	...	30.20	76.1	63	89	WSW	2	...	...	...	...
Taichu	...	30.26	76.8	75	...	NNW	2	b	...	...	30.24	76.0	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tainan	...	30.22	76.7	79	...	NNE	4	b	...	...	30.20	76.1	65	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
Koshun	...	30.20	76.1	82	...	ENE	2	b	...	...	30.17	76.2	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	...	30.25	76.8	72	...	NNE	4	b	...	...	30.21	76.4	69	...	NNE	6	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	30.15	76.8	73	69	E	2	c	...	...	30.17	76.3	68	83	NE	3	b	...	...	...
Gap Rock	...	30.17	76.6	...	NE	3	b	...	...	...	30.18	76.6	...	...	N	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	...	30.14	76.6	77	64	...	0	b	...	...	30.19	76.6	61	89	ENE	2	b	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.15	76.5	71	86	ENE	3	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.15	76.5	69	98	SSE	1	of	...	...	...
Phulian	16	30.13	76.5	70	77	SSW	4	...	...	...	30.13	76.5	64	...	S	1	2	...	...	...
Tonnore	...	30.12	76.5	72	...	N	2	...	...	...	30.00	76.0	75	...	ENE	6	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	29.97	76.1	79	...	ENE	7	b	...	...	30.13	76.5	72	65	ESE	...	...	...	...	...
Basco	14	30.10	76.4	72	51	ESE	4	b	...	...	30.11	76.4	66	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agupari	...	30.07	76.3	82	60	NE	4	b	...	...	30.08	76.4	66	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.02	76.2	70	69	S	1	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.05	76.3	68	83	NE	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	30.00	76.0	84	60	SW	2	...	...	...	30.01	76.3	75	91	N	2	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	30.00	76.0	82	77	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.99	76.1	72	91	NE	4	b	...	...	...
Iloilo	...	29.94	76.0	84	49	NE	6	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	29.95	76.0	84	60	NE	4	b	...	...	29.95	76.0	72	94	SW	1	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.07	76.3	71	...	NE	3	b	...	...	...
Saipan	...	29.95	76.0	84	60	NE	4	b	...	...	30.02	76.2	...	...	NE	4	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.95	76.0	...	NE	6	...	4.22	...	...	29.94	76.0	...	...	NE	4	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.91	75.9	...	ENE	4	...	5	...	...	29.92	75.9	79	...	E	4	bc	...	...	...
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.98	76.1	79	...	NE	3	bc	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	75.7	77	88	NE	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.82	75.7	88	71	NW	2	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

February 20d. 10h. 55m.—The anticyclone has weakened and is now central over the Yellow Sea. Light variable winds along the S.E. coast of China and moderate monsoon over the China Sea. Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch. Total since January 1, 3.61 inches, against an average of 2.58 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON FEBRUARY 21.

- 1.—Formosa Channel ... Light, variable winds.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamock ... N.E. or variable winds, moderate, fair.
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ...
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan ...

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, February 20

Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer ... 30.12	30.22	30.10
Temperature ... 70	67	65
Humidity ... 72	62	74
Wind—Direction ... E	E	E
Force ... 3	4	3
Weather ... B	B	B
Rain ... 0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 19: 72
Lowest open-air Temperature, 20: 65

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From February 21 to 27, 1930.

Days of Week	Date	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
		Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Height
Fri.	21	m. 5.2	3.8	8.80	m. 1.5	3.5	3.5
Sat.	22	m. 5.2	3.8	8.80	m. 1.5	3.5	3.5
Sun.	23	No infer. high	nor low	...	No infer. high	nor low	...
Mon.	24	m. 5.2	3.8	8.80	m. 1.5	3.5	3.5
Tues.	25	m. 5.2	3.8	8.80	m. 1.5	3.5	3.5
Wed.	26	m. 5.2	3.8	8.80	m. 1.5	3.5	3.5
Thur.	27	m. 5.2	3.8	8.80	m. 1.5	3.5	3.5

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11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 5	Mar. 8	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 23
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	Mar. 28
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 9	Apr. 12	Apr. 15	Apr. 17	Apr. 28
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Apr. 30	May 3	May 6	May 8	May 17
EMPEROR OF CANADA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 23	May 30
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 12	June 21
EMPEROR OF ASIA	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 3	July 12
EMPEROR OF CANADA	July 10	July 13	July 16	July 18	July 25
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	July 23	July 26	July 29	July 31	Aug. 9
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug. 13	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 20	Aug. 23	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

(Regular Sailing Hour NOON).

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.

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Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Mar. 9, 5 p.m.	Mar. 11	EMPEROR OF CANADA	Mar. 14
Mar. 31, 5 p.m.	Apr. 2	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 4

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu		
ASAMA MARU	Thursday,	27th Feb.
TAIYO MARU	Sunday,	9th March
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.		
SHIZUOKA MARU	Friday,	22nd Feb.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Tuesday,	11th March
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.		
KITANO MARU	Saturday,	22nd Feb.
HARUNA MARU	Saturday,	8th March
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.		
TANGO MARU	Wednesday,	26th March
AKI MARU	Wednesday,	2nd April
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.		
↑ TOKUSHIMA MARU	Friday,	28th Feb.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.		
BARUYO MARU	Sunday,	2nd March
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.		
KAWACHI MARU	Saturday,	8th March
NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.		
↑ KAKO MARU	Sunday,	2nd Feb.
↑ TAKEOTO MARU	Tuesday,	11th March
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa & Marseilles.		
↑ LYONS MARU	Thursday,	20th March
DALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		
↑ MORIKOA MARU	Saturday,	1st March
↑ HAKODATE MARU	Saturday,	8th March
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
↑ GENOA MARU	Thursday,	27th Feb.
AWA MARU	Sunday,	2nd March
ATSUTA MARU	Tuesday,	4th March

Reddied 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia.
For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE MOTOR VESSEL "CREMER"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and PENANG, on 27th February, at Noon.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.
All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)
Service to a destinations in the Netherlands East Indies
and Australia.

Agents:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Telephone 1574. YONG BUIJONGS CHAMPA ROAD.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 13,700 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
55,000 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

British	Cargo for	Through
	H.K.	Ports.

Kwong Sang, Swatow 510, 1,300
Linan, Canton 470
Cheong Shing, Canton 300
Helikon, Saigon 2,400
Soochow, Shanghai 250, 700
Yatshing, Canton 1,387
Chenau, Dairen 758, 1,050

Dutch
Cremer, Singapore 603, 1,983
Tjibadak, Batavia 521, 7,849

Norwegian
Svalde, Macao 500
Marly, Saigon 1,450
Tai Yin, Manila 70, 6,500
Pronto, Bangkok 2,573
Haukefjel, Chinwangtao 1,700, 1,500

Portuguese
Nam Peng, Hoibow 150
Wing Wo, K. C. Wan 200
Japanese
Taiko Maru, Bangkok 1,844
Tsurushima Maru, Saigon 1,986
Chinese
Wong Shek, Saigon 1,850
Shiu Hing, Macao 47, 1,807

Total 15,723 25,005

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

TRADITION OF THE SEA.

GOVERNMENT'S AWARD TO GALLANT JUNK SKIPPER.

One of the grimmest tragedies on the China coast, the sinking of the s.s. Lee Cheung, in a December gale, while on her way to Hong Kong from Swatow, and the loss of over 200 passengers, was recalled at the Harbour Office this morning. The only survivors were two seamen picked up by a fishing junk, whose master, Chung Wah Tim, not only effected this rescue but thoroughly searched the vicinity despite the heavy seas running at the time.

A warm tribute to this sturdy old seaman's skill and courage was paid by the Harbour Master, the Hon. Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N. (Retired), who handed Chung a cheque for \$25, the award of the local Government. A number of the old fellow's friends who were in Court hastened to add their congratulations to those of the Harbour Master.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following vessels were in harbour yesterday:—
Wharves:—Kowloon: Tilawa, Shianoh Maru; S.K.K. Menado Maru, Honan Maru; Douglas Lapsack; Kaiting.
Docks:—Kowloon: Empress of Asia, Kumsang, San Bernardino, Venezia, Manok, Tonier, Start, Yav, Rakuyo Maru, Hong Peng; Taikoo, Fatahan, Ningpo, Kuei-chow, Kanchow, Chekiang, Florence, D. Humphrey Maru, Taming; Cosmopolitan; Kendal Castle.
Buoys:—A2 Tjikembang, A3 Mentor, A4 Shidzuoka Maru, A5 Cremer, A6 Tai Yin, B7 Cheong Shing, A8 Grays Harbour, B9 Chenan, B12 Linan, B13 Kiangsu, C14 Taiko Maru, C15 Shansi, C17 Wing Wo, C18 Svalde, B20 Kiangchow, B21 Nampeng, A25 Stuart Dollar, C33 Yangshing, B34 Kweiyang, C35 Chung Kong, B36 Tsurushima Maru, C37 Hanyang, B38 Helikon, C39 Shun Chih, C40 Hellas, C41 Limchow, C42 Marly, C43 Dux, C44 Tai Fook Sing, C45 Pronto, C46 Wong Shek Kung, C47 Song Bo, C48 Yuan Lee, B51 Haukefjel, C53 Sokudal.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	9	8
Dutch	2	2
Norwegian	6	1
Portuguese	2	0
Japanese	2	5
Chinese	2	2
French	0	1
Italian	0	1
Total	23	20

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Helikon (Br.) Saigon	132
Soochow (Br.) Shanghai	158
Swatow	158
Cremer (Dutch) Singapore	1,238
Tjibadak (Dutch) Batavia	960
Svalde (Nor.) Singapore	906
Maeno (Nor.) Bangkok	76
Total	2,776

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "RAMSES" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th February, 1930, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 24th February, 1930, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goldard and Douglas. All Claims must reach us before the 11th March, 1930, or they will not be recognized.

No Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 18th Feb., 1930. [9060]

ARRIVALS.

February 19.

Chonan, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. A. Cook, from Weihaiwei, buoy No. Ba-B. & S.
Cremer, Dutch str., 2,784 tons, Capt. G. J. Harmsen, from Singapore, buoy No. A5.—J.C.J.L.
Shinnoh Maru, Japanese str., 1,888 tons, Capt. T. Yoshioka, from Moji, Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.
Tilawa, British str., 10,000 tons, Capt. E. Coleborn, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—M. M. & Co.
Tjibadak, Dutch str., 4,801 tons, Capt. P. Lema, from Tj. Pandan, buoy No. A10.—J.C.J.L.
Tsurushima Maru, Japanese str., 3,331 tons, Capt. Y. Kawakami, from Saigon, buoy No. B36.—Y.K.K.

February 20.

Cheong Shing, Br. str., 1,250 tons, Capt. J. K. Hudson, from Canton, buoy No. Br.—J. M. & Co.
Linan, British str., 1,336 tons, Capt. W. J. Andrews, from Canton, buoy No. B12.—B. & S.
Lyemmoon, Br. str., 1,734 tons, Capt. E. Holmes, from Amoy, buoy No. A28.—Lee Fat & Co.
Mao Lee, Chinese str., 1,209 tons, Capt. Y. Watanabe, from Canton, buoy No. B47.—Yee Tai Hong.
Marly, Norwegian str., 636 tons, Capt. A. Hovland, from Saigon, buoy No. C42.—K. Larsen & Co.
Nam Peng, Portuguese str., 573 tons, Capt. J. M. A. Pessanha, from Pakhoi, buoy No. B31.—Shun On & Co.
Shun Lee, Chinese str., 949 tons, Capt. B. Wijaya, from Chefoo, buoy No. C41.—Yee Tai Hong.
Svalde, Norwegian str., 1,357 tons, Capt. J. P. Etolen, from Singapore and Macao, buoy No. C19.—Bethel Bros.
Taiko Maru, Japanese str., 1,133 tons, Capt. S. Takizawa, from Bangkok, buoy No. C14.—Hidaka & Co.
Tai Yin, Norwegian str., 4,109 tons, Capt. Erik Bjonnefs, from Manila, buoy No. A8.—Dodwell & Co.
Tango Maru, Japanese str., 4,238 tons, Capt. M. Nakamura, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.
Wing Wo, Portuguese str., 495 tons, Capt. I. D. de Lemos, from K. C. Wan, buoy No. C17.—Chip Wick & Co.
Wong Shek Kung, Chinese str., 1,040 tons, Capt. A. W. Best, from Saigon, buoy No. C46.—Kong Hang Hing.
Yuan Lee, Chinese str., 1,661 tons, Capt. A. Kraukle, from Saigon, buoy No. B48.—Yuen Seng Fat.

CLEARANCES

February 20.

Belgenland, for Manila.
Chenan, for Canton.
Chung Kong, for Tourane.
Cremer, for Swatow.
Haukefjel, for Canton.
Hanyang, for Saigon.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Linan, for Swatow.
Menado Maru, for Hoibow.
Shinnoh Maru, for Singapore.
Sokudal, for Shanghai.
Tai Yin, for Shanghai.
Tango Maru, for Nagasaki.
Tilawa, for Moji.
Wing Lee, for K. C. Wan.

P. & O., British India

Appear and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	1st Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	8th Mar. [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, H'br, R'dm. & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Mar.	Mars, L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"ALBANY"	5,373	19th Mar.	Strait, Colombo & Bombay.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	28th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	28th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"BELTANA"	9,135	3rd May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th May	Mars, L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"NAGPORE"	5,323	17th May	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	24th May	Bombay, Mars. & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	31st May [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, H'br, R'dm. & A'warp.
"KHIVA"	9,135	7th June	Marseilles, London & Hull.
"BANFURA"	16,601	21st June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	28th July	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,984	19th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	16th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Aug.	Marseilles & London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	13th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	27th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,980	11th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.

* Cargo only.
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS			
Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	28th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,006	15th Mar.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	22nd Mar.	do.
"TAKADA"	9,649	25th Mar.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	12th Apr.	do.

B.I.—Appear Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TANDA"	6,986	23rd Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Apr.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
"NELLOBE"	5,833	2nd May	do.

* Calls Port Holland.
Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia
The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambanga, Tawao, Timor, Durian, or other ports en route as indicated on the shipping schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

FAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TALAMBA"	8,018	28th Feb.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	28th Feb.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
"TAKADA"	9,649	4th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yoko. & Osaka
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	11th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,980	14th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
"NAGPORE"	5,323	17th Mar.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	22nd Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	28th Mar.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
"BELTANA"	9,135	3rd Apr.	S'hai, Moji & Kobe
"KHYBER"	9,114	6th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th Apr.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	13th Apr.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	16th Apr.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	19th Apr.	do.
"BANFURA"	16,601	23rd May	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
"JEYPORE"	5,318	1st June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KARMALA"	9,128	6th June	do.
"MOREA"	10,984	20th June	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th July	do.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama
"KASHMIR"	8,985	1st Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, & Yokohama
"MANTUA"	10,946	15th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	29th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Sept.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	16th Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,984	10th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	24th Oct.	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	7th Nov.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"RANCHI"	16,650	5th Dec.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama

* Cargo only.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must clear their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the connecting steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, Passenger Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"AGRA"	...	...	...
"BENARES"	...	...	...
"NANKING"	...	...	...
"DELHI"	...	...	...

SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND VLADIVOSTOCK.

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"SUMATRA"	...	...	...
"AGRA"	...	...	...
"DEKANG"	...	...	...

LOADING DIRECT FOR
 ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM or AMSTERDAM.
 HAMBURG AND SCANDINAVIA.

↑ m.v. "AGRA" Loading about
 "DEKANG" ... 23rd Feb.

